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WASHINGTON.

THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

PASSAGE OF AN AMENDMENT TO MR. SHERMAN'S BILL FIXING THE AMOUNT AT $400,000,000—THE FREE BANKING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The vote of the Senate to-day has settled any doubt that may have existed for some weeks past that the issue of $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes would be authorized this session. The vote, however, accomplished nothing, as it was not upon concurrence with the House bill, nor was it final upon a Senate bill, but was only upon an amendment to a bill which will be further amended and which may be defeated altogether. But when the two Houses act finally and jointly on the single proposition of fixing the status of greenback circulation, there can be no doubt the amount will be $400,000,000. The other question concerning financial legislation, which remains to be decided, is whether free banking shall be adopted. The bill now before the Senate includes this proposition. The House has settled the first proposition, and is now debating a bill for free banking. The simplest and speediest way of ending the whole matter would seem to be for the Senate to take up the House bill of last Monday and concur, and have that branch of the subject out of the way. It could then go on with the remainder of the Committee's bill, or could wait till the House has acted on the measure before it. The vote having been taken on the Four Hundred Million bill there is a disposition manifested to prolong discussion on the other portions of the bill. The final vote may be reached to-morrow, but there is very little prospect of it. There will be a sharp conflict over the contraction scheme in the fourth section of the bill, which, according to the votes this afternoon, cannot be passed. There is a possibility that the bill may be wholly laid aside to-morrow, and the House bill taken up. An effort in that direction is promised, and if it succeeds a free banking scheme will be offered to attach to it as an amendment. The Senate is acting under an order or agreement which permits each Senator to speak on each proposition ten minutes, and only ten. This will, at any rate, relieve the tedious character of the debates. The vote on the motion to fix the greenback circulation at $356,000,000 was very strong, uniting in the opposition the inflationists and those who justify the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in putting into circulation the $44,000,000 reserve. The vote stood 18 to 40. The amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to insert a restricting clause, declaring $400,000,000 to be the maximum limit of the notes, was voted down by 31 to 26, the same vote as that by which the four hundred million amendment was carried. But Mr. Wright disclaimed any wish or intention to expand the legal-tender notes to a greater extent. The further inflation which he and others desire they hope to get out of the Free Banking law. After Mr. Wright's substitute for the first section, Mr. Merrimon moved as a substitute for the pending bill one fixing the maximum limit of United States notes for circulation at $400,000,000, and providing for the issue of $46,000,000 additional national bank currency, to be issued to banks now or hereafter to be organized, to be distributed among the several States, as provided by act of July 12, 1870. Mr. Logan submitted an amendment to this substitute, repealing all acts of Congress that limit the amount of national bank circulation, and providing that hereafter all associations, organized or that may be organized, for carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of the National Banking act, shall be free to establish and organize such banks, with circulation at any place within the several States and Territories of the United States, subject to all the limitations and restrictions now provided by law, except the limitation upon the entire amount of circulation hereby repealed. His amendment further provides that national banks shall keep and maintain, as a part of their reserve required by law, one-half part of the coin received by them as interest on bonds deposited with the Treasury, and that hereafter one-half of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered as an amendment to the first section of the bill, as amended by Mr. Wright, a proviso that no part of the $400,000,000 authorized shall be used for the purchase of United States bonds at or above par, nor for the current expenses of the Goverment. Mr. Buckingham gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the bill, so that it should provide for free banking, secure an elastic currency, appreciate the national obligations, and reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment. This substitute is the same bill introduced by Mr. Buckingham early in the session, which establishes free banking under the National Banking act. He has modified the bill, however, so as to provide that legal-tender notes in sums of $1,000 and its multiples shall, on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, on demand, either in coin or United States bonds at par, as he shall elect, the principal of such bonds to be payable in coin in ten years after their issue, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. It further provides that the principal of any United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate not less than six per centum per annum, whether due or not, shall, on demand by the holder thereof, be paid by the Treasurer of the United States in legal-tender notes, and the accrued interest in coin. It will seem from the foregoing statement of propositions offered that the end is not quite at hand, and that any prediction about the result cannot well be made further than that $400,000,000 of notes will probably be authorized and a free banking bill of some kind be passed.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

The House to-day finally took up the Free Banking bill reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, but not till there had been a warm contest for the right of the floor. Members of the Committee on Appropriations during this contest stated that the House has never been so far behind on the Appropriation bills as now. Three Appropriation bills only have been acted upon by the House. There remain ten, among which are the longest and the most important, and those which will inevitably excite much discussion. But the great pressure from commercial centres to determine the currency question has had its influence, and the House, by a vote of 41 to 92, refused to consider any other subject than the Free Banking bill. All of the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, eleven in number, intend to speak. Three of them, Messrs. Maynard, Durham, and Farwell, spoke to-day. They all delivered set speeches, read from manuscript, and they were so read that the greater portion of them were inaudible in the gallery. Mr. Maynard, in a dissertation of some hours duration, which showed very careful study and extended research, reviewed the history of financial legislation in this country, and examined the present commercial situation, and found that his conclusions brought him to the support of the pending bill with a few modifications. He took what may be described as the more conservative inflation view. In support of his demand for more currency he dwelt with much force upon a statistical calculation he had made to show the amount of currency which has been destroyed, lost, and hoarded, and the amount which is actually accessible for business purposes. He favored maintaining the national bank system, especially for the reason that it is a medium which compels the retention in this country of great quantities of our bonds, and he thought that the system should be enlarged so as to provide for an increase in circulation, substantially in the manner suggested by the bill. Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, indicated his dissent from the bill in some important particulars, but supported it as a whole. He thought that the bill would give the currency greater stability and more uniformity. Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, supported the bill, except as to two sections.

PASSAGE OF THE TRANSPORTATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House passed the McCrary Transportation bill by the very close vote of 121 yeas to 116 nays. The fate of the bill has long been doubtful, and within a few days its friends had been confident of its final passage by a much larger majority. It now seems quite probable that had the absentees been present the bill might not have passed. In view of the vote of yesterday the result is quite a surprise, and the fate of the bill in the Senate is very doubtful.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CREDENTIALS IN THE HOUSE.

A new move was taken in the Louisiana case to-day by the presentation in the House by Gen. Butler of the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, signed by Gov. Kellogg, certifying to the election of Pinchback as a member of Congress from Louisiana. Pinchback has apparently abandoned the struggle for a seat in the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard statements of Supervising Architect Mullett in regard to deficiencies in appropriations for repairs, furniture, and fuel for public buildings throughout the country, and agreed to insert in the Deficiency bill items amounting to about $125,000 for these purposes. The committee also agreed to an item of $20,000 to cover the deficiency in appropriations for the Bureau of Statistics, and $15,000 for Prof. Hayden's geological survey of the Yellowstone region. This latter deficiency has been caused by a departure from the usual custom of selling the mules, wagons, &c., at the end of the season's work, it having been thought advisable to retain them for this year's expedition.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. Ballack was on the stand again to-day in the Howard Court of Inquiry. The principal portion of his testimony related to the retained or State bounty fund, the witness testifying that the vouchers therefor were presented to the auditing officers of the Treasury, who refused to receive them on the ground that the money was not a public fund, belonging to the Government, upon which the witness filed vouchers in his office, leaving them in his desk when he was relieved, from which time he has no knowledge of their whereabouts. Gen. Ballack was also examined in regard to the retained fees of suspended and unlicensed attorneys, regarding which he testified that he had kept an account book of them in his desk, leaving that also when he was relieved from duty, and since which time he had not seen it. The court to-day ruled that its action was an investigation and not a prosecution, also, that the counsel of the accused shall have the privilege of objecting to receive any testimony, the question of receiving to be afterward considered and decided upon by the court.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The Senate Committee on Patents took action of great public interest to-day by voting to report adversely on the application for an extension of the Wells' hat-body patent, and also to report adversely on the application for an extension of the Tanner car-brake patent. It was agreed to report favorably on the House bill legalizing the renewal of the date of McClintock Young's patent for improved harvesters. The committee decided to report adversely on the application for an extension of Rudoph Eickmeyer's patent for sewing-machines for stitching hat linings. It was also voted to ask the Senate to recommit, for the purpose of further amendment, the bill recently reported to secure rights of property in patterns for casting metals.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Henry P. Rolfe, to be United States Attorney for the District of New-Hampshire; Moses Hallett, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado, and Wm. A. Saylor, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Texas.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The President to-day issued an order uniting into one district the Eight and Ninth Collection Districts of the State of New-York, the consolidated districts to be known and designated as the Fourth Collection District. It is also ordered by the President that Charles B. Coster be retained as Collector of said district.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,663,874; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,390,000; coin, $87,708,049, including coin certificates, $39,799,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

ANOTHER INEFFECTUAL BALLOT TAKEN.

BOSTON, March 26.—The joint convention proceeded to another ballot, which was ordered by about a two-thirds *viva voce* vote. The second ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 272; necessary to a choice, 137; Henry L. Dawes, 92; E. R. Hoar, 81; B. R. Curtis, 74; Charles F. Adams, 15; N. P. Banks, 6; John E. Sanford, 1; John G. Whittier, 2; Wm. B. Washburn, 1.

The committee then, at 1 P. M., adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

THE LOWENSTEIN CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—Hon. C. S. Spencer made an argument, lasting an hour and a half, before Gov. Dix, this afternoon, in favor of a commutation of the sentence of Lowenstein, who is under sentence to be hanged here next month for the murder of Weston.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 26.—At Jacksonville, Neosho County, on Tuesday, an old man named Ames was killed by his son-in-law, named Pierce, the result of a quarrel growing out of family troubles. Pierce was arrested and confined in the calaboose until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a mob took him out and hung him.

A FEMALE MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—Capt. John Frey, a special agent of the Post Office Department, has arrested a colored woman named Julia Sterns, at Orange Court-house, charged with robbing the United States Mail. Capt. Frey brought his prisoner to Richmond to-night.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

THE QUEEN AND THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH IN LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 12, 1874.

The procession of to-day is another happy hit to be scored to the credit of the new Government. It is a very long time since anything so brilliant in the way of a royal pageant has been seen in London; the people have been regaled not merely with a sight of the Queen and the most recent addition to her family, but with a really impressive and picturesque show. The late Government certainly made a push to do honor to the dirty savage, the Shah, in the hope, no doubt, of making something out of him; but as a rule, all sorts of public ceremonies were starved, stunted, and shorn by the cold, pedantic parsimony of the Treasury. A considerable body of troops is always stationed in and around London; but it was seldom that the inhabitants had any opportunity of seeing what their army was like, except in the case of the sentries at the public buildings, and the two mounted guardians opposite Whitehall. When the Prince of Wales went to the opening of the Bethnal Green Museum, he was seen by immense masses of the laboring population who had never put eyes on him before. They just caught sight of a stoutish young man in a fine coach whirling through their streets, with a few dragoons behind him. And again, on the day of the thanksgiving for the Prince's restoration to health, the royal party galloped at such a pace to and from St. Paul's that all the multitude in the streets saw of them was a mere flashing glimpse.

SEEING THE QUEEN.

This is the first time for many years that the people of London have had a genuine opportunity of seeing the Queen, and, above all, of seeing her attended with anything like the state with which the idea of a sovereign is popularly associated. It may be said that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues showed their elevation of mind in refusing to pander to a taste for childish show; but there can be no doubt that, whether or not the show is childish, it is at least an essential part of a monarchical system. A wise man takes the world as it is; and though a highly sublimated philosopher may be content with pure ideas, there can be no question that a large body of mankind like to see great ideas represented in a visible form, and that external splendor has a charm for the popular imagination. So far as this country is concerned, the logic of the case assumes a very simple form. The country goes to considerable expense in keeping up a court, and, if it is worth while to keep up a court, it is just as well that it should be universally seen by the people who pay for it. Sir Charles Dilke, in his attack on the Queen, had certainly a certain amount of public discontent to lay hold of; but he committed the mistake of supposing that it was a sordid money question, and that the nation would be glad to be rid of the crown for the sake of half a farthing a head, whereas what was wanted was not less expenditure in this direction, but only something to show for it. The Queen's sad bereavement but unnaturally disposed her to a life of seclusion, and the state of her health for some years rendered this almost necessary. Whenever she has appeared in public it has been in a shabby, hasty way, and to the great body of the people she has been only an impersonal abstraction, the shadow of a name. A generation has grown up that never really had a chance of seeing her. It is well that her Ministers should now try to persuade her to quit her solitude, and to come more among her subjects. And to-day, at least, this desire was fully gratified. Her march was of a stately kind, without in the least degree violating good taste or reasonable moderation. She was attended by a large and brilliant military escort, including the very pick of English troops—the historical Grenadiers, the Horse Guards, red and blue, the Royal Horse Artillery, (the finest horse regiment in the world,) the famous Rifles (Prince Arthur's regiment,) and other infantry and crack regiments of light cavalry. A large body of sailors and marines from the fleet was also summoned to take part in the display. Some of these troops escorted the Queen throughout, others lined the streets as the procession passed through, and then fell in behind, so that by the time the Queen reached Charing Cross she had a great military retinue. All this gratified the popular eye, and gave a hint of the power which royalty symbolizes; but what pleased the people most of all was the slow pace at which the cortége moved along.

THE QUEEN AND THE DUCHESS.

Everybody had a good chance of seeing the Queen, and they were also very willing to look at the Duchess. They could see their faces with almost a leisurely inspection; they could see how they looked, and what they had on, and could carry away with them a definite impression of what a Queen and an imperial Duchess were like in the flesh; and I should say that on most minds the impression which was left was a very agreeable one. The Queen looked fresh and well, and was evidently much gratified by the reception. She bowed incessantly, now on one side, and now on the other, with an earnest devotion to the duty of the moment, and an ardent conscientiousness to discharge it to the utmost of human capacity that was really touching. To a cynical mind it may seem a small, mechanical act; but it is impossible to say how much pleasure was given to those who caught the kindly smile, and the simple, gracious gesture of acknowledgment, and took it home with them as recollections. As I said before, a monarchy is nothing without a Monarch, and for our part, assuming the institution, I know no more pleasant symbol of it than that earnest and friendly salutation. The Duchess sat by the side of the Queen, and opposite were the Duke of Edinburgh in naval uniform, and his sister, the Princess Beatrice, a comely, sensible-looking girl, in blue silk. The Duchess looked in every way better than on Saturday, when she was fatigued and agitated. She has a bright, pleasant expression, to which her photographs utterly fail to do justice. The photographer gives you features in hard, grim outlines, and the Duchess' features, taken to pieces one by one, no doubt vary somewhat from the severe classical type of beauty. But she seems to have vivacity, quickness of observation, and sympathetic instincts. She looked like a good little woman who was deeply touched and delighted by the greetings of the vast multitude, file upon file, tier upon tier, along all these miles of densely-packed thoroughfares, with house-tops peopled too, and who would have been glad to jump down from her carriage and shake hands with some of her new friends; but as she was boxed up there, she could do nothing but bow, and this she did quite as earnestly, but with more animation and brightness, than her mother-in-law. It may be said, lest pity for the distressing exercises of these amiable ladies should become excessive, that they are assisted in their bowings by spring cushions of superior elasticity; still, the strain on the neck must be equal to a highly-acute rheumatism or neuralgia. So don't let us all want to be Queens or Grand Duchesses.

PROPHECIES OF FASHION.

The Duchess wore a white bonnet; but for the rest, an ample purple velvet mantle, of most imperial depth of hue, covered all. It was observed by the ladies that it was a very large bonnet, tall and broad; and, as the Duchess is to be the rage this year, the male part of the community felt rather uneasy, for, to say the truth, small bonnets are quite dear enough already. It was supposed that the Prince and Princess of Wales would be in the procession, but they were conspicuous by their absence, the reason being, of course, that they wished the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh to have all the honors of the day. The Duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the Queen's carriage—at one point performing a dashing military movement in cutting out, at the point of the sword, a small ragamuffin, who broke from the crowd, in his anxiety to get a close look at the Queen—and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, brother of the late Prince Consort, who was in command of all the troops on the ground, rode immediately before it. Prince Arthur galloped about the route as one of the Aids de Camp. There were three or four carriages in front of the Queen's, but they contained only persons in waiting. The Russian suite (male) wore large cocked hats, gorgeous with gold embroidery and feathers round the edges; the ladies wore much the same as Western ladies. Between the first carriages and the Queen's carriage, which was drawn by six magnificent horses, richly caparisoned, with festoons of crimson ribbon, there came a squadron of flashing Horse Guards, and then there was an empty interval before the royal carriage, so that the Queen should not be crowded up or hidden away. She appeared in the open, as one might say; and here again was a mark of the good taste and good feeling and honest desire to afford pleasure which marked the whole affair.

THE WEATHER.

If the poor poet laureate, whose muse was turned on the other day in such an off-hand way in honor of the marriage, pretty much as the turn-cocks turn on gas or water, had only been allowed to await a little, he might have derived a little poetical inspiration from to-day. The clerk of the weather is clearly a much better poet than Tennyson, and supplied a nice text for pretty sayings. Since Saturday, when the Duchess arrived, we have had snow, and this morning the snow fell heavily and lay on the ground as it has not done for almost ten years. Here was a courtier-like climate. It put on Muscovite colors and iced the air to the Duchess' native temperature just as the shopkeepers twined yellow and black along the columns before their houses, and put up huge placards bearing inscriptions in letters that looked like very drunk English, just as if they had all been out on the loose and had got mixed up together, and twisted round with odd exchanges of loops and crosses, and perhaps they made some Englishmen doubt whether they saw altogether straight. "Blest if I ever see such P's," I heard one man say, "and I've only had half a pint to-day." It was snowing fast when the royal party arrived from Windsor at the Paddington Railway Station; the roofs and roads were white, and there was a general wintry air which contrasted curiously with the warmth of color in the streets. A description of the first half mile of the route would almost answer for a description of the whole. Groups of shopkeepers joined together for a uniform design, and now and then there were some pretensions to originality; but as a rule it was red cloth strips of black and yellow, festoons of paper flowers and real evergreens, innumerable flags and fluttering pennons, and in some parts tall standards, (black and yellow spirals, of course,) with Venetian streamers flying at their heads. At the top of Regent street, where four streets meet, festoons of artificial roses were drawn from all the corners to the summit of a sort of classic temple, gay with flags and flowers; and at the lower end of the street there was an assembly of large white statues, surrounded by shrubs and draped in bunting, which had rather an astonishing than pretty effect. The Crimean monument at Pall Mall was gracefully hidden away in all manner of rainbow decorations. The snow ceased when the procession was half way toward Buckingham Palace, and the sun began to gleam out, though in rather a dim, watery way. Afterward a thaw set in, and to-night London is a slough of doleful slush, though still people are wading in crowds to look at the decorations, and waiting for the illuminations. The people were everywhere very orderly, and no bad accidents are reported. J. H. F.

CONVICTION OF AN OFFICIAL OF FORGERY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—The trial of W. S. Coleman, late clerk of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for forgery in altering the figures of the public record book, which has been progressing for four days, concluded this afternoon, the jury returning a verdict of guilty and assessing the term of the prisoner's confinement in the Penitentiary at four years. Motions to set aside the verdict, for a new trial, and for arrest of judgment, were all overruled. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals. Coleman has still to be tried on an indictment for embezzlement and larceny of the public funds.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION — A BRISK CANVASS OF THE CITY FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Subscriptions to the Centennial have been received in large amounts to-day. Plans have been completed to thoroughly canvass the entire city to obtain new subscriptions and increase those that have already been made. Centennial clubs are in progress of formation among the working men of the foundries and manufacturing establishments. As an earnest of the pledges made at the mass-meeting held last night, subscriptions amounting to $49,730 were received to-day. It is expected that this sum will be added to daily, and the Committee on City Subscriptions request active measures on the part of all the trade committees to secure immediate subscriptions.

The Joint Committees on Finance and the Centennial of the City Councils to-night agreed upon favorably reporting an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to aid in erecting buildings for the Centennial Exposition in Fairmount Park—$200,000 for a conservatory, and $800,000 for a machinery hall.

EX-CITY TREASURER GAGE, OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 26.—In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, rendered a decision sustaining the motion of defendant's counsel to quash the second indictment for perjury found against David A. Gage, Ex-City Treasurer, on the ground that the indictment was found on simple technicalities.

AN INSANE MAN GUILLOTINES HIMSELF.

BOSTON, March 26.—At Sharon, Mass., yesterday, William Miller, aged thirty-four, a cabinet-maker, unmarried, nearly severed his neck with a scythe which he had suspended in grooves, guillotine fashion, some feet above a block upon which he reclined his head. Several pounds of old iron were attached to the scythe, which was caused to fall edge downward by pulling a cord. Miller was insane from softening of the brain.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENTS OF SIMMONS, GREENE, AND PRESBERY.

HOW THE LAW WAS EXECUTED IN NEW-ENGLAND—DESCRIPTION OF JOHN SANBORN, "THE MYSTERIOUS MAN"—SHOULD THE LAW BE CONTINUED IN FORCE?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee in the Sanborn inquiry to-day were Wm. A. Simmons, Collector of the Port of Boston, and Messrs. Presbery and Greene. The results of the investigation thus far show, it must be conceded, that there are large amounts of money, amounting to millions of dollars, due the Government from corporations of which the regular Government officers have little information, and that the information necessary to collect these sums is alone in the possession of Sanborn and his associates. The following is an outline of the testimony to-day: Simmons knew nothing of the Sanborn contracts until long after the bill was passed. Sanborn applied to him for assistance. This was refused, unless Simmons should be ordered by his superiors to render the assistance. It happened that Judge Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was at that time in Boston, and Simmons applied to him for instructions, which were verbally given, to the effect that the Sanborn contracts did not concern him (Simmons) as a Supervisor, but that he should assist Sanborn. Subsequently, in Washington, Simmons received more explicit verbal instructions from Mr. Richardson, which were of a somewhat broader character than those contained in the two letters from Secretaries Richardson and Boutwell. Under these last verbal instructions from Mr. Richardson Simmons seems to have chiefly acted, rather than under the letters. The cross-examination brought out the fact that at this interview, as Simmons put it, the Secretary of the Treasury claimed that he was the proper officer to be assisted under the Sanborn law, and that he (the Secretary) could, consequently, direct any Government officer to assist Sanborn, which assistance would, in point of fact, be service rendered to the Secretary.

With reference to the Williams case, in Hartford, which has become conspicuous, Simmons stated that he had received information from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that the tax was due. It was shown on cross-examination that Simmons' letter of inquiry did not state that the tax was in arrears, or that it was on Sanborn's contract. The point made in the case by the Commissioner was that under his construction of a somewhat doubtful law, such taxes, when in arrears, were not collected. Simmons, in his interpretation of his verbal and written instructions from the Treasury, had detailed Mr. Horton, one of his most experienced revenue agents, to what would appear to have been the almost exclusive use of Sanborn, notwithstanding the fact that the force under his control was already inadequate for the general business of his district.

With reference to the Credit Mobilier cases, Mr. Simmons stated that, in order that criminal prosecutions might not be barred, he had, in his administration as Supervisor, caused prosecutions in each case to be begun. The purpose was, if the payments were not made, to save to the Government the right of criminal prosecution, inasmuch as criminal process was barred in five years. Simmons believed that ninety per cent. of the money collected under the Sanborn contracts in New-England would have been lost to the Government except for some such law. Mr. Dawes brought out the response that Sanborn had gleaned very little in New-England after Simmons, and none whatever in Mr. Dawes' district. Simmons' opinion as to the propriety of continuing the law in operation was this: If the Government wants the money, the law as it has been executed in New-England should be continued; if it is desired to avoid newspaper criticism, it would be better to abolish the law. Simmons maintained that none of the information under which the Sanborn collections had been effected was properly on record in the revenue offices in New-England.

Simmons' description of Sanborn was characteristic, and excited much merriment in the committee. When closely questioned, he declared that John Sanborn was one of the sharpest railroad men in the country, and was generally known in Massachusetts as "the mysterious man." Nobody ever seemed able to know what he was doing, or to find out anything about him. Sanborn knew every legislator in Northern New-England, and was recognized as a member of the "Third House."

Mr. Frank N. Greene, who has collected the major portion of the money under the Sanborn contracts, detailed his connection with the revenue service. He appeared to be a very shrewd, able man, especially skilled in revenue matters. He narrated the circumstances under which he had received his commission in the secret service. It was a commission, slightly irregular in form, and was given him, as he understood, in order to secure him a better introduction to those with whom he had to do. This secret service commission, which had the appearance of a college diploma, he always presented, together with a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, to persons of whom he was seeking to collect arrears of taxes. He disclaimed that this commission gave him any authority, although he insisted that it was rightfully issued, and that the railroad taxes which were withheld came within the meaning of "other frauds," for the discovery of which the commission purported to have been issued. In the very first case with which Greene was connected in the West, the investigation disclosed the fact that a collector was in default $25,000, there having been that difference between the returns on his books and the revenue receipts of the railroad company. Greene's arrangement with Sanborn had been, at first, twelve and a half per cent. and his expenses. This he thought inadequate compensation. The compensation was subsequently increased to twenty-five per cent. Greene produced a letter from Mr. Banfield to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue requesting the latter to give him information in specific cases, which letter does not appear in the published correspondence of the Treasury Department.

Dr. Otis F. Presbery made an extended statement of his connection with the revenue service, which had extended over nearly fourteen years. During that time he had detected frauds and saved to the Government many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in one revenue district, in a period of something less than two years, raised the revenue returns on tobacco alone from $1,000,000 to $14,000,000. He showed at great length the difficulties encountered by the regular Government officers in collecting these taxes from great corporations, and insisted that without the inducements of some such law as the Sanborn law, many millions would be lost to the Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Committee on Ways and Means gave another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn's counsel, Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, came before the committee and stated that after full consultation it was agreed that his client (Mr. Sanborn) would present himself before the committee to-morrow, and make a written statement, and subject himself to the examination of the committee. That arrangement being satisfactory, the committee proceeded to hear the statement of William A. Simmons, Collector of Boston, and late Internal Revenue Supervisor for all New-England. He appeared as a witness on behalf of Sanborn. He related his connection with the latter, and stated that when Sanborn first came into his office in Boston and told him of his contract and of his right to be aided in his examination by internal revenue officers, he (Mr. Simmons) declined to act on that statement, and immediately went to see Mr. Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was then in Boston, and that he got verbal instructions from Mr. Richardson to assist Sanborn. He subsequently got a letter from Secretary Boutwell, and still later from Secretary Richardson, to the same effect. Under these instructions he had detailed a revenue detective (Horton) to aid Sanborn, and Horton had continued to do so while he (Simmons) remained in the Internal Revenue Department. Upon being pressed by members of the committee as to his views of the propriety of turning over a salaried officer of the Government to the employment of a private individual, he said that his rule was always to obey his superior officers.

To the question as to Sanborn's peculiar qualifications for the business of collecting derelict taxes, he replied that Sanborn was known in Massachusetts as the "mysterious man;" that he was acquainted with every member of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine, and New-Hampshire, and that he "managed" the business of the railroads, particularly the Eastern Railroad, in those Legislatures, as a member of the "Third Estate." In answer to a question by Mr. Wood, witness stated that he had had no conversation with any member of Congress in regard to the Sanborn contracts. As to the policy of a law under which such a contract could be made, he declined to give an opinion, lest he might be supposed to be casting a reflection on the members of Congress who voted for it, but he expressed his decided conviction that ninety per cent. of the $50,000 collected in New-England under the Sanborn contract would never have been collected through the regular channels. In reference to the tax collected from Williams, of Hartford, on the essence of Jamaica ginger, he said he had consulted the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the liability of that preparation to the tax on proprietary medicines, and had been instructed by letter, which he read to the committee, that it was liable to the tax. He admitted, however, that his inquiry did not refer specially to the back tax, nor to Sanborn's connection with the matter. As to the income tax unpaid by persons who had received Credit Mobilier dividends, he stated that his attention had not been called to the matter until after Sanborn had included these taxes among those which he proposed to recover.

F. M. Green and O. F. Presbery, the agents employed by Sanborn to work up the Western railroad cases, were examined at length. They both testified that the cases they had dealt with were not matters of record in any of the internal revenue offices, and denied that they had ever represented themselves as agents of the Treasury Department. They admitted, however, that they had never announced themselves as the agents of Sanborn, but had left parties to draw their own inferences from the secret service credentials which they presented.

The committee was in session from 10 o'clock till 4:30. They will meet to-morrow to hear Sanborn himself.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The entire morning session of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee was consumed to-day in the examination of Col. Theodore Samo, of the United States Engineer Corps, who testified at great length concerning the estimates and measurements made by him of work done by the Board of Public Works around the Government reservations and Government property, upon which measurements the bills presented by the District authorities against the United States have been based. He was subjected to a protracted and severe cross-examination by Judge Wilson, of the committee, and by the counsel for the memorialists, but nothing was elicited tending to show that he had made any other mistakes or errors than those which he himself had described. He stated that, allowing for all the mistakes to which he had adverted, the total amount reported by him as due to the board by the Federal Government was largely inside of the figures actually warranted by the amount of work done. Col. Samo was notified by the committee that detailed testimony would be required from him in reference to each particular class of work estimated or measured by him. During the cross-examination of the witness, Judge Wilson asked him if he was willing to stake his reputation as a civil engineer on his measurement of the work charged for around Government Reservation No. 17 in Washington City. Samo replied that he would, and in response to further questions stated that $10,000 worth of flagging had been laid there. Mr. Wilson remarked to the committee that, so far as he could judge from a personal observation, no work whatever of this nature had been done there.

The afternoon session of the committee was largely devoted to the reading by Mr. Stanton, counsel for the Board of Public Works, of a written answer to all the several allegations of the memorialists against the board. The reply was very full, and while admitting sundry allegations relative to the acts of the board, was positive and distinct in denial of any and all of the fraudulent and criminal acts alleged in the charges.

Mr. Riley, of the firm of Riley & Clark, contractors for filling, testified at length relative to work done by himself and partner in the north-western section of the city, in filling with earth a number of vacant lots owned by private parties which, by reason of stagnant deposits on their surface had been declared to be in a state of nuisance by the Board of Health, and which, by legislative act the Board of Public Works are required in all cases to abate when brought to their notice.

The question arose during the examination of this witness as to what account had been charged with the cost of this class of work, the same having been charged to the improvement of Rhode Island avenue on the books of the board. Gov. Shepherd stated that the distribution was a matter decided by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Cluss, and that that officer would be present to-morrow and would explain to the committee the reason of the cost in the bill being so charged. The amount of the bill was $1,150 95.

The counsel for the memorialists passed considerable time in criticism of alleged anachronisms in the dates of awards and executions of sundry contracts.

THE SUMNER MEMORIAL STATUE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—A majority of the Committee on the Sumner Memorial have reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend that a statue, or a monumental structure to embrace a statue of Charles Sumner, be erected in Boston.

A minority report suggested the erection of a Sumner School of Art, the land to be donated by the State, but it was thought the large expense it would involve might jeopardize the memorial.

SALE OF PRINT WORKS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—The Manchester Print Works, at Manchester, N. H., were sold at auction to-day for $1,000,000. Samuel R. Payson, of Boston, was the purchaser. It is understood the sale will leave but little for the stockholders after the debts of the corporation are paid.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

HIS BODY FORWARDED FROM ADEN BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

LONDON, March 27—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the remains of Dr. Livingstone were embarked on a steamer at Aden on the 23d inst., and are now on their way to England. An investigation at Aden resulted in the complete identification of the body.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURNING TROOPS OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 26.—The troop-ship Himalaya has arrived at Portsmouth from the Gold Coast with the Royal Marines and Rifle Brigade.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

LONDON, March 26.—At the Liverpool Spring meeting to-day the Grand National Steeple-chase was won by Reugny, six years old. Chminey Sweep, aged, came in second, and Merlin, aged, third. Twenty horses ran. The final betting was two to one against Reugny, twenty-five to one against Chimney Sweep, and fifty to one against Merlin.

SPAIN.

DESPERATE BATTLE BEFORE BILBOA—THE REPUBLICANS ENCAMP ON THE POSITIONS TAKEN.

MADRID, March 26.—A desperate engagement was fought yesterday before Bilboa.

The Republican Army, under command of Marshal Serrano, attacked the Carlists at 6 o'clock in the morning, and met with a stubborn resistance.

The battle was kept up all day, and was only stopped by the approach of night, when the Republicans encamped on positions they had captured from the Royalists.

The loss of the national troops was 470 men.

Gen. Loma commanded the centre and Gen. Primo De Rivera the right.

It is probable that the battle will be renewed to-day.

MARSHAL SERRANO CONGRATULATED BY THE CABINET.

MADRID, March 26.—The Minister of War has telegraphed the congratulations of the Cabinet to Marshal Serrano.

THE BATTLE AT BILBOA RENEWED—THE FIGHT OBSTINATE.

LONDON, March 27—6 A. M.—The *Times'* special dispatches from Madrid state that Marshal Serrano renewed the attack on the Carlists before Bilboa at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 1 in the afternoon the Marshal telegraphed to Madrid that the combat was obstinate on both sides, but the advantages were with his troops.

GERMANY.

REPORTED SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 27—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Berlin, says the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO NAPLES AND TURIN.

LONDON, March 27.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* reports that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, where he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

CUBA.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN HAVANA—DISCOUNTS REFUSED ON ANY KIND OF COMMERCIAL PAPER.

HAVANA, March 26.—The banks refuse to discount any kind of commercial paper, thinking that the refusal will make money tight and break down the high rates of exchange. The effect produced shows that the action of the bank does not amount to anything, as there is too much currency afloat, and all the shipments of sugar and molasses can be drawn against the moment the planter sells his produce to the merchant.

The financial crisis continues on its onward march, every hour increasing the premium on gold and exchange. The merchants all believe that the currency will continue to depreciate constantly, irrespective of the means taken to prevent it, and that a gold basis must be inaugurated by everybody the same as by the planters.

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree making stamped paper payable in gold, and also the Government telegraph messengers' carrying fee in silver or its equivalent in currency, after the 1st of May.

SEVERE FIGHT AND REPULSE OF THE SPANIARDS—ARREST OF A PROMINENT CUBAN LAWYER.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 26.—A dispatch received by boat from Havana says it is reported there that the Spaniards lost very heavily in the battle at Guasimoclara, near Puerto Principe. The Cubans remained in possession of the field at night, and the killed and wounded fell into their hands.

Señor Ramon De Armas, a prominent Cuban lawyer, who has resided some time in Mexico, returned home on the last steamer from Vera Cruz. Immediately on landing he was arrested, and is now confined in Fort Cubanas.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.—The temperature is falling over the States bordering on the Upper Missouri and Ohio Valleys; north-westerly winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather prevail in the North-west and on the lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky. Southerly winds, higher temperature, and generally clear weather in the Southern States. South-westerly winds, falling temperature and partly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States. The rivers have risen at St. Louis and Cairo, and have fallen at Yankton, Leavenworth, Memphis, Nashville, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, northerly winds, rising barometer, falling temperature, and generally clear weather.

For New-England, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, colder cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain, clearing during the day.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys, north-westerly winds, lower temperature, high barometer, falling in the evening, and generally clear weather.

For the Southern States, south-westerly winds, temperature and pressure but slightly changed, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The condition in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys favors the formation of tornadoes.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 26.

SENATE.

The Chair called the attention of the Senate to the twenty-fourth rule in regard to the presentation of petitions, and said a habit had grown up in the Senate recently of reading the names to petitions, and commenting on the contents. The rule required each Senator presenting a petition to make a brief statement of the object thereof, and the practice of making comments was clearly out of order. Hereafter he would enforce the rule.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, presented a petition of Fitzhugh Lee for a removal of his political disabilities. A petition of Charles M. Fontelroy for the removal of his political disabilities. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of John C. Cabell, of Texas.

Mr. GORDON said this bill had once been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, but was recommitted at the request of the Chairman of the committee, (Edmunds,) now absent, for the purpose of fixing the dates as to when he resigned his commission in the army, &c. As the Chairman of the committee had no doubt that the bill would be reported favorably, he (Gordon) had telegraphed to Mr. Cabell that he could accept a nomination for office, and the election would take place next week. He therefore asked the Senate to pass the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, objected, and the bill went over.

Mr. WRIGHT also reported unfavorably, from the same committee, the bill to remove the political disabilities of Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia. Placed on the calendar at the request of Mr. Gordon.

THE BIENVILLE PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to authorize the payment of prize-money to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Bienville. It was placed on the calendar.

PETITION FOR FREE BANKING.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial signed by 300 business men of New-York City, for free banking and the increase of the currency, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. He asked to read a letter accompanying the petition, but the Chair ruled it out of order.

Mr. MORTON—You can read it after the morning hour.

Mr. LOGAN—Well, I will do so.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for the admission of the State into the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, called up the House bill appropriating $30,000 to continue the dredging at the mouth of the Mississippi River. It was passed.

The House bill, concerning the practice in Territorial courts, and appeal therefrom, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Stevenson, providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to cases in the Supreme Court, where record has already been filed, was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, and amended it so as to provide that after 3 o'clock to-day debate should be limited to ten-minute speeches on each amendment, and that it should be in order to move a recess from 5 to 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, hoped it would pass. He said he was tired of having the Senate sit day after day for the purpose of allowing a few Senators to address empty seats on the financial question. Other subjects must be discussed this session, and if the Senate wasted time on this there would be no time for debate on other measures. The Western members seemed to think that this financial question was one of special interest to them. He desired to say to them that it was of no more interest to the West than to the East. As there was objection to the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, (Sherman,) he (Hamlin) proposed that a general agreement be made now to commence voting at 3 o'clock to-day, and after that hour speeches on each amendment to be confined to ten minutes on the part of each Senator.

After some further discussion, Mr. HAMLIN modified his proposition so as to provide that voting should commence at 4 o'clock, instead of 3 o'clock, and as modified it was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said there were now five kinds of currency—first, the Treasury certificates for gold deposits; second, the gold notes, issued by three banks in California; third, the national bank notes; fourth, the legal tenders; and, fifth, the fractional currency. He would be glad to see notes issued by the Government to take the place of all these. He argued that one of the most objectionable features of the national banking system was that of the Government paying two per cent. into State treasuries upon national bank securities held by it.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, said the people expected of Congress a decision, in order that they might know where they stood. He deprecated any attempt at sectional feeling on the bill. There were no corporations of capital in New-York or Massachusetts antagonistic to the growth of Illinois or Georgia. He favored the free-banking section in the bill, but did not concur in the details of free banking, and an arbitrary limitation of it seemed paradoxical. He was not entirely opposed to the present system. But let it be entirely free. Take it out of the power of the Government to fix the amount of circulation, and leave that—where it should be left—to be regulated by the wants of the people. The provisions for free banking in this bill had none of the redemption principles so essential for safety and success. He announced that he would vote against the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, argued in favor of specie resumption, and said it was an absurdity to say this country was too poor to undertake the resumption of specie payments now. He spoke of the provisions of the bill, and said he favored the retirement of the legal tenders, dollar for dollar, as national bank notes should be issued.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill had been reported here by the Finance Committee, and he had not heard a single member of the committee speak in favor of it except the Chairman, and he (Mr. Logan) believed he was rather doubtful. The committee asked the Senate to vote for the bill, when all its members were against it.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Chair announced the ten minutes' rule would be enforced, in accordance with the agreement entered into this morning.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said he would vote against reducing the circulation of legal tenders, and was also opposed to their increase. He would, therefore, support the bill of the committee, believing it best to leave the circulation as it is at present.

Mr. THURMAN said, although the bill of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) should be adopted here, it would not pass the other House after the vote of Monday in that body.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said that under no circumstances would he vote for an expansion of the currency.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Schurz, to strike out "eighty-two" and insert "fifty-six," so that the maximum limit of United States notes should be $356,000,000, instead of $382,000,000, as reported by the committee, it was lost by 18 yeas to 40 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stewart—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, West, Windom—40.

Messrs. Flanagan, Jones, Kelly, Stockton, and Edmunds, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Brownlow, Dorsey, Clayton, Dennis, and Wright, who would have voted against it.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill after the enacting clause, and insert that the amount of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend the substitute by inserting after the word "dollars" as follows: "At which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided."

Mr. WRIGHT opposed the amendment, and said it could be adopted afterward. He thought the fourth section of the bill was the same as the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont. (Mr. Morrill.)

Mr. CONKLING said if the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wright) should prevail now it would be only logical for the majority voting for it to vote down the fourth section of the bill, which provided for the reduction of legal tenders down to the sum of $300,000,000. The time to resist the amendment was now at the threshold, and he hoped the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) would prevail.

Mr. SHERMAN said, if it was the intention of the Senate to declare that as the maximum limit of the greenback circulation, alarm would be created throughout the country. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Wright.

Mr. CONKLING said he knew nothing to equal this proposed action since he had been in the Senate except one, and that was the refusal to insert the provision forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the forty-four million reserve, because some Senators thought it was not necessary to do so. He hoped the Senate would not be hoodwinked now, so as not to see the designed difference between the words maximum amount and circulation. Did any man suppose it was a mere matter of style which led the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Wright) to use this language? It meant to jump over everything known as legal-tender reserve, and if the amendment should be adopted the reserves could be issued in addition to the $400,000,000.

Mr. WRIGHT denied that such was his intention, but he preferred the amendment as he had worded it.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Iowa would not waste time over words if they did not mean something, as the gentleman went for things, not for words. He (Mr. Conkling) hoped the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) would be adopted. Some one had said that amendment could be adopted afterward. It could not, under the rules, and it must be adopted now or never. He hoped the Senate would have the courage to stand up and say what it meant. Hew to the line, no matter which way the chips might fly.

Mr. WRIGHT said the rules would not prevent the subsequent adoption of the amendment of Mr. Morrill.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senate should adopt the words "for circulation," as the gentleman proposed, it could not afterward strike them out.

Mr. MORTON denied that the amendment of Mr. Wright had any deep and hidden meaning.

Mr. MORRILL said he did not offer his amendment for the purpose of entangling the bill. He desired to improve it.

The question being on Mr. Morrill's amendment, it was disagreed to—yeas 26, nays 31—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Wadleigh—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom—31.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the words "for circulation," in Mr. Wright's amendment, and insert before the word "amount" the word "maximum," so that it would read, "maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000."

Mr. WRIGHT modified his amendment to read in that manner.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to strike out the word "amount" and insert "limit."

Mr. WRIGHT said he saw no difference between the words "amount" and "limit."

Mr. CONKLING inquired why the gentleman insisted on the word "amount" if he thought it meant the same as "limit."

The amendment to insert the word "limit" was lost without a division.

Mr. WRIGHT's amendment, as modified by him, was then adopted—yeas 31, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Ferry, of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsay, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, and Windom—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Wadleigh—26.

Mr. MERRIMON moved as a substitute for the whole bill the following:

SECTION 1. That the maximum limit of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000, at which sum it shall remain.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States, as provided in section 1 of the act entitled, An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870.

Mr. LOGAN moved as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon the following:

That so much of the twenty-seventh section of the National Currency act, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, and such of the provisions of the act to provide for the redemption of the three percentum temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, and so much, or such parts of any other act or acts of Congress as limit or as may be construed to limit or restrict the entire amount of notes for circulation to be issued under the said National Currency act and the several acts supplementary thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that hereafter all associations organized or that may be organized for carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of said act shall be free to establish and organize national banks, with circulation at any place within the several States and Territories of the United States, upon the terms and conditions, and subject to all the limitations and restrictions now provided by law, except the limitation upon the entire amount of circulation, which is hereby repealed. That each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-half part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-half of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes, from an association in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved as an amendment to the first section of the bill, as amended by Mr. Wright, the following: "But no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States at above par, nor for the current expenses of the Government."

Mr. BUCKINGHAM gave notice that he would offer as a substitute the bill introduced by him in December last, to provide for free banking; to secure an elastic currency; to appreciate national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment. This provides for the redemption of United States notes in coin or interest-bearing bonds, from and after Jan. 1, 1875, and for the redemption of United States bonds bearing interest in coin, at the rate of not less than six per centum per annum, in legal-tender notes, and the accrued interest in coin.

Pending discussion the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia, introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt law by allowing appeals to the United States Supreme Court in cases where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000. It was referred.

THE PRINTING OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

The following was unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. DAWES:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of requiring, by law, that the United States notes and other securities of the United States be printed in parts, and at different places, in order to promote greater security and economy in their preparation and issue, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

CHARGES AGAINST CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice, offered a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the charges against the Clerks of the United States Courts in the Middle District of Alabama, and Southern District of Illinois, for not making returns of fees received, with power to send for persons and papers, which was adopted.

THE RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and the bill was passed by yeas 121, nays 116. The bill as passed is, with but slight modifications, the same as reported by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 10th of January. It enacts that all railroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different States, whether owned by one or by various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of this act. They are forbidden to charge more than a fair and reasonable rate for the transportation of freight or passengers, such rate to be ascertained and fixed by a Board of Railroad Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be residents of each of the nine judicial districts of the United States. They are to be disinterested persons, and not to have any interest in the stock, bonds, or property of any railroad or any transportation company. This Board of Railroad Commissioners is to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rate and toll and compensation charged for transporting freight and passengers over each of such lines of railroad, and into the reasonableness thereof; and is, as soon as practicable, after such investigation and inquiry, to prepare for the owners and operators of each of such lines a separate schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight and cars on or over said lines respectively. The schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board of Commissioners, and to be printed and kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such railroad company, corporation, or person. They may from time to time, and so often as circumstances may require, change and revise schedules, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions in the same manner.

The vote was a close one, and was attended with a good deal of excitement. The announcement of the result was hailed with some enthusiasm by the friends of the measure. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Averill, Barrere, Barry, Begole, Bundy, Burchard, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cain, Cannon, Cason, Clark of New-Jersey, Clayton, Clements, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Cotton, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Dawes, Donnan, Dunnell, Elliott, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Hogans, Hale of Maine, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Holman, Hoskins, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kendall, Lamport, Lawrence, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Luttrell, Lynch, Martin, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, MacDougall, McKee, McNulta, Monroe, Nunn, Orr, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Poland, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, Robinson, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler of Indiana, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Smart, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of North Carolina, Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Strait, Taylor, Thornburgh, Todd, Tyner, Wallace, Walls, Whiteley, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodworth—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Barber, Barnum, Bass, Beck, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bromberg, Buckner, Buffinton, Caldwell, Cessna, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Creamer, Crooke, Crossland, De Witt, Durham, Eames, Eldredge, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Hawley of Connecticut, Hereford, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Hunton, Jewett, Kelly, Kellogg, Knapp, Lamar, Lansing, Lawson, Lowndes, Magee, Marshall, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, O'Brien, O'Neil, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pike, Potter, Randall, Read, W. R. Roberts, Robinson, Sayler of Ohio, Scudder of New-York, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sener, Sloss, Smith of Pennsylvania, Southard, Speer, Standeford, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Tremain, Vance, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Maryland, Wood, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—116.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a new set of credentials certifying to the election of Mr. Pinchback as Representative at Large for Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Speaker presented to the House a communication of the American Bible Society, stating that it proposed to hold its fifty-eighth anniversary in Washington on Sunday evening, May 17, and asking the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for that purpose, on the ground that the society is neither sectional nor denominational, but is pre-eminently national. The Speaker stated that the application originally was for the use of the hall for a week-day evening, and that he had replied to the request by stating that the rule absolutely prohibited the use of the hall for any but its legitimate purpose, except on Sundays, when the rule allows it to be used for divine service, at the discretion of the Speaker. The application had been made for a Sunday evening, and the Speaker had, in the exercise of his discretionary power over the matter, very cordially given the permission solicited.

Several members—That is well.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Currency bill being the special order for to-day, at 1:30 o'clock, a question of precedence as between it and the Legislative Appropriation bill came up, which occupied some time in discussion.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to go into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The motion was rejected by 61 to 93, and then the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts relating to the currency, and to establish free banking.

The debate was opened by Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, Chairman of the Banking Committee, in advocacy of the bill.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Durham, of Kentucky, and Farwell, of Illinois, both members of the Banking Committee.

The House then, at 4:40, adjourned.

VANDERBILT'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has determined on erecting a mammoth grain receiving elevator in this City, and the necessary permission having been obtained, the locality between Sixtieth and Sixty-eighth streets, fronting the North River, has been fixed upon as the site. The project, although fully determined on, has not yet been entirely developed, the manner in which it will ultimately be conducted being more or less dependent on the action taken by the freight agents of the different railroads at present sitting in convention at the Metropolitan Hotel. In order to give those gentlemen an opportunity of judging the matter for themselves, the various localities in rivers and harbors will be inspected to-day, the visitors being accompanied by J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent of the Hudson River Railroad. This inspection, it is claimed, will enable the delegates to express their opinions on the subject at a conference to be held with the members of the Produce Exchange to-morrow. The dimensions of the projected receiving elevator will be about 500 feet in length by 200 in width, with the capacity of holding 1,000,000 bushels of grain. The General Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad states that the company expect, by the establishment of this elevator to double the carrying capacity for grain on their own and connecting lines. It is claimed that by the storing of grain in the receiving elevator direct from the freight cars, and its shipment into barges or other conveyances at the pleasure of the consignee, considerable expense will be avoided, and the large quantities of grain usually lost in unshipping and storing by the ordinary process will be saved. The projectors of the enterprise state, however, that it will be impossible to make the undertaking a success unless the Produce Exchange adopts a regular grain-grading system. The proposed erection of the receiving elevator has not yet become generally known in commercial circles, the matter being still in its infancy. The manner in which the project will be received by producers and grain-merchants cannot, therefore, be correctly ascertained until the matter has obtained a little more publicity. This question, however, will probably be definitely settled by the result of the inspection to-day, and the conference to-morrow. It is understood that the residents and property-owners in the neighborhood of the North River, between Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth streets, are opposed to the erection of the proposed monster grain-elevator on the site in question.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AT THE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the Mechanics' Society School, No. 472 Broadway, took place last evening. The main part of the school-room was tastefully decorated in bunting, and from the walls hung the crude efforts of the students. The portraits and drawings possessed, in a measure, a high degree of merit. Among the free hand drawings which attracted considerable attention for expression and finish were "The Tamed Lion," in crayon, by George Meyer; "The Rampant Tiger," by T. C. Becker; "Fruit Girl," by C. L. Nenkom; "Called by the Angels," by H. B. Browne; "Miss Neilsson, as *Juliet*," by U. Gottleib; "Thought," by J. B. Krug; "Socrates," by J. B. Becker. In architectural drawing, the efforts of P. F. Wetron and E. J. Conway excelled; ornamental lettering and sketching, Wm. H. Smith and A. J. Pordeven; and A. Schwichelle had three excellently-wrought pieces of work. According to the annual report, 490 names are on the roll of the school, the average attendance being 250. The classes are divided into the studies of free-hand drawing, bookkeeping and writing, architectural and mechanical drawing. The school is only open in the evening, begins on the first Monday in October and closes on the third Thursday in March. The instruction is entirely gratuitous.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Westervelt presiding. The Executive Committee reported that they had considered the communication from the Controller relative to the application of Nathaniel Terpeny for grants of land under water, and they are of opinion that the issuing of a grant of land will not interfere with the plans of the Dock Department, provided the easterly limits of said grant shall not be beyond the bulkhead and pier line as established in 1857, and that the grantee shall first agree to commence the work of filling in and improving the said premises, at such time as shall insure the entire completion of the filling in thereof on or before such a date as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may decree to be the earliest practical date therefore. A similar recommendation was made in reference to the applications of Julius A. Candee and Alfred P. Arnold for grants of land under water between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, East River. The report of the Executive Committee was adopted, and after transacting routine business the board went into executive session.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

Mr. Wm. Strang and wife and Mr. Nicholas Jones and wife—the two latter on a visit at Mr. Strang's house in Tarzee street, Stapleton, Staten Island—took supper about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening last, the meal being composed of bread and butter, cheese, cake, and oranges, with green tea. At midnight Mrs. Strang awoke her husband, complaining of being very thirsty. He arose to go for water, but before reaching the place where it was he was attacked with severe illness and fell unconscious to the floor. Mr. Jones was called upon for help, but upon arising, he, too, was attacked in the same manner, and fell completely helpless. Mrs. Strang and Mrs. Jones were also overcome with the strange illness. A servant was immediately sent to call Dr. Lea, under whose care the sufferers have since been. Mr. Jones has so far recovered as to be out, but the rest are still under the doctor's care, Mrs. Strang particularly being in a dangerous condition, from the fact that she has been for some time a sufferer from heart disease. It is supposed that the poisoning came from either the cheese or the green tea. The case is to be thoroughly investigated.

THE HAAS INQUEST.

An inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff in the case of John Haas, found dead at the foot of the embankment at Ninth avenue and Seventy-eighth street on Sunday morning last. Officer McElquin, of the Thirty-first Precinct, testified to the finding of the body. Charles Fuscher, a German peddler, testified that the deceased, with John Huffnagel and himself, had been attending a dance on the night previous. A quarrel arose between Haas and Huffnagel. While Fuscher was walking with Huffnagel, Haas came behind them and struck Huffnagel in the face. They had a fight for a few minutes, and Haas went away. All the persons then went to the saloon kept by Huffnagel's father. Huffnagel came in the saloon a few minutes after, and said, "I have hit the ——." Owing to the absence of more conclusive testimony, the inquest was adjourned until Saturday next. Huffnagel is in custody, and will be held to await the verdict of the jury.

AN ILLUMINATED CROSS.

A novelty in the shape of a cross composed of 750 glass illuminators, to be illuminated by gas-jets lit by electricity, was raised yesterday afternoon on the spire of St. Stephen's R. C. Church, in Carroll, near Hicks street, Brooklyn, and was lighted for the first time last evening. The cross is 10 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 6 inches across the arms, which are 7 inches in thickness and 8 inches in width. The illuminators are convex, and in the shape of a crown, and were manufactured expressly for this cross. There are ten grooves on the outer surface of each illuminator. The framework of the cross is of wrought-iron, and will rest on a solid wooden ball about twenty inches in diameter, which itself will be supported by four handsomely-carved volutes. The electrical apparatus, which will be placed in the body of the church, consists of a Rumkorff pile with a plunging battery, constituted specially for this cross by Charles T. Chester, of New-York. The gas will be run up into the cross through inch and a quarter pipe 100 feet long, 100 feet more of inch pipe, and twenty-five of three-quarter inch pipe.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

GLANCE AT THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONOLULU, Monday, March 2, 1874.

The increasing intimacy of the relations between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom may give to the political crisis through which that Kingdom has just now been passing significance enough to justify a brief statement of the situation in your columns. It is, to be sure, a little teapot of a Kingdom, but it has its tempests. And one sees in miniature, and can conveniently study, the phases of political life through which larger States, upon a grander scale, are called to pass.

It is a striking illustration of the rapidity with which the original stock of the islands is disappearing, that in four consecutive instances the royal succession should be irregular. Kamehameha IV., indeed, had lineal issue, but his sole heir died in infancy. His brother, who succeeded to the throne, died without children. Lunalilo, whose brief reign was cut short by death three weeks ago, was childless. The present King, whose election has caused the serious riot of which I wish to speak, is also without issue, and has already indicated, by public proclamation, that his younger brother shall succeed him in the sovereignty. What is true of the royal stock is true, in great measure, of the whole race of native chiefs. Either by failure to marry, (as in the case of the two last Kings,) or by the general sterility of the race, in its nobility even more conspicuously than in its commonalty, the native population is rapidly disappearing. Five Kings out of one generation make a somewhat startling statistical array.

The King, whose death occurred three weeks ago, and whose body was buried day before yesterday, was that "Prince Bill" whose virtues and vices were set forth with great plainness of speech by Mark Twain, in his *Tribune* letters, after the characteristic fashion of that well-known writer. It ought to be said of him, as offset to Mark Twain's description, (which was written too much from the seat of the scornful,) that, although his naturally vigorous constitution had been too far undermined for any attempt at reformation to prolong his life, yet he succeeded in winning for himself the cordial good will, and even the honest respect, of the whole community, both native and foreign. His death was sincerely lamented, and it is noteworthy that the heathenish orgies which were practiced at the death of his predecessor were, in accordance with his understood wishes, wholly omitted. Only the doleful sound of the funerial wailings was heard from the palace grounds, and his magnificent feather cloak, which could not be replaced for many thousands of dollars, was put into his coffin with him. "It was made for him," said old Kanaina, his father, "and it shall go to no one else." And so "a precious thing, one worthy note," is "lost forever from the earth," like Arthur's sword, which Bedivere threw back into the lake.

Except for his one unfortunate vice, the tastes and tendencies of Lunalilo were almost always right. His sympathies were largely democratic. He steadily refused to name a successor to the throne, as by constitutional provision he might have done, declaring that, as he received the sovereignty from the people by the act of their representatives, so he would surrender it again to them at his death. His predecessor, Kamehameha V., had been a stiff and arrogant exemplar of the "divine right" of Kings, maintaining his prerogative with a curious mixture of old, hereditary savagery, and new, imported, Anglican, "grace of God" dogmatism. To the popular taste the democratic spirit of Lunalilo's reign, with his deference to the will of the people, was a welcome change; and the right of choosing their own sovereign, once conceded, was one which they would naturally be slow to relinquish. It is, at any rate, certain that during the past year there has become apparent, in a greater degree than ever before, on the part of the people, a spirit of independence, of growing antagonism toward the foreign residents, and jealousy of foreign interference in political affairs. The discussion of the proposed cession of the Pearl River Naval Station was made an occasion for demagogues to fan the flame of jealous discontent. "America gave us the light," said a native Pastor in a sermon to his people, some time ago; "but now that we have the light we should be left to use it for ourselves." Of course, the occurrence of a grave political crisis could not fail to intensify this spirit and to give more or less unpleasant emphasis to its expression.

Moreover, an unfortunate affair of six months ago gave to this spirit a feeling of strength and self-confidence which made it somewhat alarming. A meeting among the handful of soldiers stationed at the barracks in Honolulu, which might have been instantly suppressed by prompt authority, was strangely neglected until the mutineers had fortified and provisioned themselves and set the entire Government at defiance. The good-natured King refused to allow severity; the populace were reported to be siding with the mutineers; timid people declared that one drop of blood shed would be the beginning of uncontrollable strife, and at last the thing was compromised by the disbanding of the soldiery and the appointment of the mutineers on the Police force of the city. Lunalilo, caring nothing for the pomp and display in which the absurd little army was chiefly useful, congratulated himself that he had saved his Kingdom this item of annual expense. But I believe it is now conceded that the affair of the barracks was seriously mismanaged, and that the recent disturbance was in part the ripe fruit of the spirit of lawlessness which was then allowed to take root. At any rate, the present crisis cannot be fully understood, except as it is considered in connection with previous events, of which the mutiny is one of the most important.

The death of Lunalilo, the late King, occurred (on the 3d of February) just after the biennial election for delegates to the Legislative Assembly, and the election had been decided in view of the probable duty of that Assembly to elect a successor to the throne. For the first time in the history of the Kingdom, the successful candidates (with a single exception) were natives, and it was evident that the political cry, "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," had been industriously used. The leading supporter of the policy which this phrase indicated was understood to be the chief, David Kalakaua, who had been a candidate for the throne at the last vacancy, but who had been, at that time, signally defeated. Now that a vacancy had again occurred, however, it was understood that the sovereignty would fall to him with little opposition. So secure did he seem of his position that he had even begun to retract his denunciations of foreign influence, and to conciliate the class of which he had been the antagonist. During the discussion of the Pearl River plan he had been conspicuous in firing the Hawaiian heart, and had shown a good deal of ability in opposing the project. And during the interregnum prior to the election of Lunalilo, he had been credited with schemes of intrigue looking even to the forcible assertion of his claims to the throne. Now, however, since his successful rival's death, it was thought that he would be chosen King by an almost uncontested vote in the Assembly.

This was the situation on the 3d of February, at the time of Lunalilo's death. The Ministry of the late King, desiring to make the interregnum as brief as possible, immediately issued their summons for an extra session of the newly-elected Assembly, and dispatched the little steamer Kilauea to the other islands to collect the nobles and representatives and bring them to Honolulu. So promptly was this work accomplished, that only eight days intervened between the death of the King and the assembling of the legislative body on the 12th of February.

During those eight days, however, political intrigue was incessantly busy, and it became apparent that Kalakaua's election was not to be uncontested. The widow of Kamehameha IV., who is somewhat widely known in England and the United States as Queen Emma, and by whose influence the mission of the Anglican Church, under Bishop Staley, was established in Honolulu, promptly issued a proclamation declaring herself a candidate for the sovereignty, and invoking the support of "her loyal people." She was understood to rest her claim chiefly on the ground that it had been the known intention of Lunalilo to nominate her as his successor, and she endeavored on the one hand to acquire for herself the great popularity which he had enjoyed, and on the other hand to occupy the ground which Kalakaua had partly abandoned as the advocate of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." So successful were her tactics, and so industrious the demagogues whom she employed, and so inflammatory their appeals to the masses who daily thronged Queen Emma's residence and the grounds adjoining, that, on the morning when the Legislature was to assemble, the material was admirably prepared for an explosion, and the explosion when it came was so violent as seriously to alarm the very persons who had diligently prepared it.

Underlying the various considerations of personal preference on either side, and the questions of minor political importance, there was one important matter upon which the foreign community were almost necessarily divided. It was remembered that Queen Emma had been the patroness of the Anglican Mission, and in all her sympathies and convictions was a strong adherent of those views as to the relations between Church and State which the Anglican Mission represented. It was easy to guess what would be the tendency of her Government if she should make good her claim to the throne. And it is easy to see how inevitably the foreign community (and to a certain extent, the native also) would divide upon the line of demarkation thus suggested. "If Queen Emma is elected," said the demagogues, "she will pay the national debt from her own fortune; she will put Hawaiians in office; she will throw off from the nation the foreign incubus which crushes it." This was the spirit of the harangues to which the populace were treated as they crowded about her balcony, and went through the farce of balloting, (as early and as often as they were minded,) on her premises. "But if Emma is elected," said the thoughtful and intelligent observers, "we shall, so far as she can compass it, have Church and State united, and the throng of attendant evils and expenses which such a union will bring with it." And so it happened that more and more distinctly as the day of the election approached American sympathies were on the side of Kalakaua, and English sympathies were on the side of Emma. Of course, there were exceptions either way, but this was the situation as the natives understood it, and as, upon the whole, it really stood.

By the great courtesy and kindness of friends in authority I secured a seat within the bar at the assembling of the Legislature. The new Government building, with its spacious apartments and its fire-proof vaults for archives and for treasure being still, unfortunately, incomplete. The Assembly was in the Court-house, into which very few spectators could be admitted, but on the outside of which a crowd of some thousands, filling the street and the open square about the building, had gathered at an early hour. One by one the Representatives, with their one white man, and the nobles, with their half-dozen whites and half-whites, respectable and gentleman-like men, for the most part, took their seats, and at 12 o'clock began their session. The missionary training of the islanders was strikingly apparent when, as almost the first act, even before the choice of a President, one of the native Pastors (I think himself a member) was called on to offer prayer, and the whole Assembly rose and stood in solemn and devout silence till the prayer was finished. Then began, at once, the contest between the parties. The large majority, in the interest of Kalakaua, moved for the choice of officers and to complete the organization of the body. A number in the interest of Queen Emma raised the serious question as to the competency of the present body to act at all, suggesting that they had been irregularly convened before their proper time of service, and that, until their regular and constitutional time of assembling, in May, the function of the previous Legislature had not ceased. He proposed, therefore, an adjournment until the question as to which Legislature was legitimate could be decided by the Supreme Court.

On this serious question there ensued a debate which was characterized by much vigor and shrewdness. But it was soon apparent that the adherents of Queen Emma, who sought to gain time for their candidate by the proposed delay, were in a hopeless minority, and the organization of the body was perfected in a regular manner. Thereupon it was ordered that, proceeding at once to the business in hand, the vote for King should be taken by the calling of the roll, in answer to which the members should advance in order to the desk and deposit their ballots. At this point there occurred a really pathetic incident. The first name called was that of old Kanaina, the father of the dead King, a really venerable figure, bowed and broken with years and with affliction, who sat leaning his head upon his hands, almost unconscious of what was passing around him. It was some time before he could be roused to understand the duty to which he was called. And when at last, tottering across the floor to the tellers' desk, he had called for a pencil, written, with tremulous fingers, the name of Emma on his ballot, he buried his face again in his hands, and gave himself up to emotions which the crowd of spectators could not fail to understand and to respect. In the eager partisanship of the hour this old man had no part or lot.

When the time came to count the ballots, the excitement was too great for sound. All through the session there had come occasional bursts of uproar from the street, reminding us of the presence of the crowd outside. But even the outside noise was hushed, and as the count proceeded with vote after vote for Kalakaua, and an occasional lonely vote for Emma, we could hear the half-whispered tally of the eager multitude as they watched for the result. When the majority for Kalakaua was reached, the crowd outside the bar began to rush for the door without waiting for the full result, which footed thirty-nine votes for Kalakaua and six for Emma. Presently a hoarse roar of mingled cheers and indignation indicated that the mob outside had got the news. Even yet, however, no one seems to have expected violence; and there was time for the tumult to get good headway while a committee was being appointed to wait upon the King elect and the certificate of his election was being made ready. Then the committee withdrew, and a few minutes later the assembly adjourned.

Coming down into the street, I found that the mob had attacked the committee who were to convey to the King the news of his election, had torn in pieces the carriage which they were entering, had driven them maimed and bleeding into the Court-house, and now, having tasted blood, were ready for almost any mischief. I suppose that one mob looks very much like another, and is made up of about the same elements. But I fancied, as I looked into the eyes of this angry crowd, that I could detect a look of savagery and animal ferocity in their eyes, which would not have been discoverable in an election riot such as might occur in any other country. I have seen that same gleam of red fire in the eyes of a caged tiger, when the request "not to tease or torment the animals" at a menagerie, has been disregarded. And for a while it was not difficult to reconstruct the scene of a hundred years ago, when Capt. Cook was beaten to death by the great-grandfathers of the present multitude. This crowd was not so naked, of course, and the circumstances, every way, were different. But the old savagery had been latent in the race, and fifty years of breeding and of Christian culture had not sufficed completely to expel it.

The mob had burst in the doors of the Court-house, where the members of the Assembly still remained, not daring to come out; had shattered all the windows with volleys of stones and clubs; had begun to call for kerosene to fire the building, and had clubbed and beaten fearfully such of the Representatives who were known to have voted for Kalakaua as they could lay their hands on. Murder and conflagration would no doubt have followed, and the local authorities were completely impotent to control or even seriously to hinder the lawless violence which had begun. Fortunately two of our war-ships and one English ship were in the port, and stood in readiness to furnish the protection which the emergency required. Capt. Belknap, of the Tuscarora, who had had large experience in work of this sort, was the one man who had been sagacious enough to foresee what was coming, and, ably seconded by Capt. Skerrett, of the Portsmouth, was more than ready for the request for assistance which the newly-elected King and the Ministry, at length, dispatched to him. A sufficient force of sailors and marines from the two vessels was almost instantly on shore, occupied the Court-house, and, after making some arrests of ringleaders, dispersed the rioters. The force from her Britannic Majesty's ship Tenedos followed fifteen or twenty minutes later, and were put on duty at the Palace and the barracks. It was noticed that although the landing of the United States forces was effected without any demonstration on the part of the crowd, the English force was greeted with cheers of welcome, as if the rioters imagined its presence to be in the interest of their own candidate. They were, of course, undeceived when the English sailors followed them to the residence of Queen Emma, (where they had collected when driven from the Court-house,) and posted sentries at the gates. By sundown the city was again quiet, and although the men-of-warsmen remained for several days in occupation of the public buildings, there was no serious renewal of the disturbance. The King took the oath of office on the day succeeding his election. The pools of blood in the Court-house were wiped up; the shattered windows mended; the scattered documents, so far as possible, collected from the four winds, and the Assemblymen, with bandaged heads and arms in slings, came limping, or, in some instances, were carried, to their desks, and were prorogued by a speech from the King in person. And so the interregnum was finished, and the ten days' joint protectorate of the two powers withdrawn. It should be remarked that although the English and American forces aided, for a common purpose, they were yet acting independently of each other, Capt. Belknap having (as the result proved very wisely) declined to bind himself by a pledge of close co-operation. To this precaution on his part the safety of the city was partly due, for the Captain of the Tenedos, not regarding trouble as imminent, was temporarily absent from his ship, and complete co-operation in the landing of forces would, therefore, not have been possible without perilous delay.

The significance of this political disturbance (the more full details of which will, no doubt, appear in letters to the daily newspapers) is far greater than the immediate mischief done would indicate; as yet only one among the injured Assemblymen has died of his wounds; and the injuries to property are partly repaired. But it is not too much to say that the tone of public sentiment in Honolulu is completely changed by the events of the past three weeks; and there is general agreement in the feeling that the crisis has been one of almost unprecedented seriousness. The oldest friends of the native people—those who know them best and are most kindly disposed toward them—have been taken by surprise. Gentlemen who have never thought of carrying arms before have now begun to feel the need of such protection. Instead of the docility and quietness and willingness to be governed, by which the past two generations have been characterized, there is now a spirit of restiveness and irritability, half sullen, half defiant, which indicates that the government of the islands for some time to come is not to be the easy and comfortable work which, for a generation past, it has been.

The disappearance of the feudal instinct, by means of which the Kingdom almost governed itself during the reign of the Kamehamehas, will partly account for this change in the temper of the people. Mr. Charles Nordhoff, in his recent magazine papers, mentions an incident of which he was an eye-witness, where a stalwart native patiently submitted to have his ears boxed by a lady of high rank because she had a natural, hereditary right to cuff him, being of the family of high chiefs. In like manner the Kamehamehas could do with the people according to their will. Kamehameha V., in the most arbitrary way, abrogated the constitution which he had sworn to maintain and defend, and scarcely a native voice was raised in protest or complaint. Lunalilo, on the other hand, who succeeded him, was quite content to follow where the people led, and gave them twelve months' experience of practical democracy which they will never forget, and which his successors can never undo. There are no longer any chiefs whose claim to sovereignty is pre-eminent. A King made by paper ballots is a different kind of ruler from one in the making of whom the people have had no voice. And, indeed, the scarcity of timber to make Kings out of is as deplorable as the scarcity of "deacon timber," has been said to be in some of our churches at home. During the interregnum just finished, the walls and fences of Honolulu were white with posters advocating the claims of the different candidates for the throne. 'Busses were kept running night and day, public meetings were convened, groups of people crowded on street-corners and in public places, canvassing and wrangling. Except for the name and form—and the expense—of royalty, the Kingdom has already well-nigh changed into a Republic. New wine is put into an old bottle and the bottle bursts.

Moreover, I think I am not mistaken in the belief that the people are conscious of the doom that is upon them, and are sullen and irritable because they know their time is short and their place is passing into the hands of strangers. The signs of this extinction are obvious and abundant. The great stone church at Honolulu, for example, which once was filled with worshipers, has already been altered to fit the dwindling audience, and is already again too large. It seems to me that even the faces of the people as I meet them day by day express their sense of helplessness and conscious fate. In this fate the more intelligent of them acquiesce quietly and even religiously; but the less intelligent are hardly to be blamed if, without quite knowing why, they grow jealous and irritable, ready for any mischief to which demagogues may incite them when the opportunity for it occurs; and ready also for political changes to which the extinction of the line of ancient and hereditary Kings may give occasion. Toward some such changes public sentiment in the islands is now compelled to look forward. And the events of the past month have undoubtedly precipitated the destiny of the little Kingdom by a score of years at least.

Of course it is never quite safe to attempt to forecast destiny; but in the present instance the problem seems to be so simplified by certain obvious conditions that one is tempted to the experiment. Given the changing tone and temper of the people as I have tried to indicate it; given the rapid diminution of the native population at a rate which statistics can approximately fix; given, also, the historic causes, as well as the commercial and political reasons which incline the little Kingdom toward the United States for friendly sympathy and aid when needed, and one can hardly avoid the conviction that complete and formal identity of interest, and even of nationality with us, is not far off. And while it is, no doubt, true that on general principles the extension of our territory, and especially the acquisition of any outlying dependencies, is at present undesirable, yet, on the whole, there is nothing to regret in the probability which I have indicated. It is not as if a mass of ignorant and half savage material was about to be incorporated into our body politic. The amalgam of races, by which the place of the old stock of the islands is to be supplied, makes very good stuff for citizens. The Hawaiian race crossed with the Chinese, especially, (who have already immigrated in considerable numbers,) gives a tougher physique, and, on the whole, a more thrifty and intelligent temper. And the fifty years of missionary training through which the people have passed have, at least, created a public opinion in favor of education and good morals which will not easily be lost, and to which the prejudices of the incoming population, of whatever sort, must inevitably submit. The resources of the islands have not yet begun to be developed. When a little more intelligent co-operation and a little more abundant industry have accomplished what they will accomplish, and when a less expensive and more efficient Government takes the place of the present costly and inefficient system, there will be a community sufficiently homogeneous, and a domain sufficiently productive, to be a source of strength, instead of weakness, to any nation of which they should become a part.

Situated as the islands are at present they cannot protect themselves nor secure for the interests of foreign residents necessary protection in case of any serious disturbance of the peace by foreign or domestic foes. More than once in their past history they have been ready to invoke the protectorate of the United States as their only safety against outrage on the part of other powers. And now for the first time they have really requested protection by the flags of the United States and of Great Britain against an outbreak on the part of their own people. Our own Government will hardly venture to leave its citizens in Honolulu for any considerable time hereafter without the presence of a man-of-war. And the English Government has more than once referred the Hawaiian Government to our own as to its natural protector. So long as it can stand alone, so long, of course, we shall be more than willing to have it. But when it shall invoke our aid, there will be nothing to occasion either regret or anxiety if we seem compelled to grant it. The chief significance to us of the late crisis is in the indication which it gives that such help may be required of us sooner than we had expected.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY REPORT.

THE DEATH RATE INCREASED BY THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

The following is the report of James Watt, M. D., Register of Vital Statistics of Brooklyn, for the week ending Saturday, March 21:

DISEASES.—Small-pox, 4; measles, 2; scarlatina, 19; diphtheria, 15; croup, 4; whooping-cough, 3; typhoid fever, 2; erysipelas, 3; blood-poisoning, 1; diarrhea, 1; remittent fever, 1; gastric fever, 1; defective nutrition, 2; intemperance, 3; delirium tremens, 1; cancer of liver, 1; scrofula, 3; marasmus, 2; consumption, 28; dropsy of brain, 4; inflammation of brain, 8; apoplexy, 7; convulsions, 10; disease of heart, 9; bronchitis, 10; pneumonia, 16; pleurisy, 2; congestion of lungs, 10; inflammation of bowels, 4; hernia, 1; teething, 8; disease of liver, 4; lead-poisoning, 1; disease of kidneys, 8; spinal disease, 2; premature birth, 1; malformation of heart, 1; child-birth, 3; old age, 5; debility, 5; poisoning by opium, 2; crushed by ferry-boat, 1; fall from window, 1; suicide by razor, 2. Total, 221.

Two hundred and twenty-one deaths for the week ending Saturday, March 21, 1874, being 19 more than previous week, 19 more than corresponding week of last year, and 44 less than occurred during the same period in 1872. This week we have a large death-rate from scarlet fever and diphtheria. Ninety-six deaths occurred among children under the age of five years.

As will be seen by the above table, the increase in mortality resulted principally from scarlatina, diphtheria, consumption, pneumonia, and congestion of the lungs. The fatality in the two latter diseases resulted in most cases from climatic causes. Dr. Watt informed a reporter yesterday morning that a large number of the deaths from these causes occurred among young boys who were exposed to the violent storm on St. Patrick's Day, and that the report for the present week would, he feared, show a like unfortunate result of the 17th of March celebration.

BURGLARS ON STATEN ISLAND.

The town of Westfield has for some time been infested by a gang of petty thieves, who have committed various depredations in spite of the county Police force. Only a short time ago, the carriage-house of the late Samuel H. Frost, at Fresh Kills, was broken open, and harness and other articles were stolen. Later, the stable of Mr. Alexander Benedict, near Rossville, was broken open, and a large amount of harness and other valuable articles were stolen. The latest operation was breaking into the store of Mr. Stephen J. Lafarge, at Valley Forge, near Rossville, on Monday night, from which the thieves took a large amount of booty. They obtained entrance by removing the weather-boards and cutting a hole large enough for a boy to go through, and the door was then unbolted from the inside.

Early yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance through the back window of the Post Office at Stapleton, stole a large number of letter-stamps and letters, and ransacked the entire place. The exact amount of the loss has not yet been ascertained. The robbers also entered the coal-office of Messrs. Egbert & Hall, adjoining the Post Office, but did not carry anything away, and left the safe apparently untouched. Three caps and a bundle of clothing were found by the Police near by on the dock, but they were subsequently ascertained to be the property of the crew of a pilot-boat, and left on the dock by mistake.

THE WORKING MEN'S COUNCIL.

The Working Men's Central Council held a meeting, at Masonic Hall, last night. James Carroll presided. A communication was received from Carl Theyer, the Secretary of the Free-thinkers' and Trades-union Convention, organized to proceed against the Police Commissioners on account of the Tompkins Square clubbing. The communication was to the effect that, inasmuch as it had been found that the use of two different languages in the proceedings of that convention is the chief obstacle in the way of coming to a conclusion on the subject, the Germans propose to withdraw and to form a new convention, in which the proceedings are to be conducted exclusively in German. They request that the English-speaking trades organizations also form a separate convention, both conventions to confer and co-operate with each other through a conference committee. It was announced that the Germans will meet to organize to-morrow evening, and they request that the English-speaking do the same without delay. A letter from the Clerk of the Congressional Committee, investigating the working of the eight-hour system, was received, in reply to a letter of inquiry, stating that the depositions of parties on the subject, taken before a Justice of the Peace, will be received by the committee and be entitled to consideration.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PERMIT BUREAU UNANIMOUSLY ABOLISHED.

ONE RESULT OF THE EXPOSURE OF THE TIMES—AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING NON-RESIDENTS FROM HOLDING OFFICE.

The expectation that the ordinance abolishing the Permit Bureau would come up for consideration attracted a number of representative merchants to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Public attention was recently called in THE TIMES to the oppressive exactions to which a large class of traders were subjected by the officers of the bureau, and the leading Aldermen, after a general conference, decided to repeal the Municipal law under which these abuses became intolerable. The board met at 3:30 o'clock, with President Vance in the chair.

An invitation was accepted from the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen to visit their Drawing school Exhibition on the 26th inst.

The board then granted permission to the Trustees of St. Peter's School, in Cedar and Church streets, to erect a vault in front of their building without compensation to the City.

A resolution, designating the second floor of the Essex Market building as the place for holding the Fourth District Court, was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Gilon submitted an ordinance prohibiting non-residents from holding office. The first section provides that no person who has not been a resident of this City for four months shall be eligible to any office in any of the departments of the City Government, either as President or Commissioner of such executive department, chief of bureau, clerk, or officer, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, including the Board of Education, and that such person shall not have any claim on the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for service by virtue of such office. The second section declares all offices vacant, if held by non-residents, and makes it the duty of the head of the department who has control over such offices to fill them immediately with legal residents of this City. The third section repeals all ordinances inconsistent with the above, and the fourth provides that it shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Van Schaick said that, if the ordinance could have the effect of making the persons to be affected move to the City, he would vote for it; but he thought the ordinance should not take effect before the 1st of August.

Alderman Ottendorfer moved to strike out the words "four months."

Alderman Koch said he was in favor of making the term six months.

Alderman Gilon reminded his colleague that the term in the ordinance was made to conform to that which constitutes a legal residence.

Alderman Monheimer thought that the ordinance, if passed, would be inoperative, as the State law as to residence seemed to be opposed to it.

Alderman Billings hoped the school teachers would be exempt, as many of them had found it necessary to remove from this City to get cheaper board and cheaper lodging elsewhere. He moved to postpone the consideration of the ordinance. The motion, and also Alderman Ottendorfer's resolution striking out the term of four months, were put and lost.

Alderman Van Schaick offered an amendment exempting teachers of the public schools.

Alderman Koch said it seemed that this City was a very fine place to make money in but not good enough to live in. [Laughter.]

Alderman Gilon here stated that the number of non-residents employed was 506, and the amount distributed to them about $414,000.

Alderman Van Schaick, on account of this announcement, withdrew his amendment.

Alderman Morris said that the Board of Education acted and was controlled by State laws, and that the ordinance, so far as teachers are concerned, would have no effect.

The ordinance was then adopted, Messrs. Vance, Billings, Falconer, Monheimer, and Morris voting in the negative.

A report was presented by the committee who recently inspected Fulton Market, stating that the roof was in a dilapidated condition, and directing the Commission of Public Works to have it repaired. The report was accepted.

Alderman Billings, on behalf of the Committee on Law, then presented the following ordinance abolishing the permit system:

AN ORDINANCE to regulate travel and commerce in and upon the streets and sidewalks of this City.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. All ordinances or portions of ordinances now existing, which impose a penalty or penalties for the placing or hanging of goods, wares, merchandise, signs, awnings, or articles, upon, or suspended over, any sidewalk or street in this City, are hereby repealed, and the Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized and directed to prevent any such obstructions.

SEC. 2. All ordinances requiring, authorizing, or directing the Corporation Attorney to receive, sue for, recover, or collect penalties for the obstruction of the sidewalks or streets, or the hanging or placing of signs or awnings in this City, are hereby repealed. And he is hereby directed to discontinue all actions now pending to recover penalties in such cases.

SEC. 3. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate permits for street stands, show-cases, signs, stairways, hoistways, and deliveries," approved Feb. 24, 1866, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

O. P. C. BILLINGS,
RICHARD FLANAGAN,
Committee on Law Department.

Alderman Cooper offered a substitute allowing stands, &c., within the stoop lines, and giving the Commissioner of Public Works power to regulate the same. It was lost.

Alderman Billings then referred to his ordinance, and moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be inserted instead of the Commissioners of Police, in the closing part of the first section.

Alderman Gilon opposed the motion. He said the Police were better qualified to execute the ordinance than an official who sat all day in that building. The motion was adopted, however, by a vote of 12 to 3. After some further debate the ordinance, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Flanagan asked if the Mayor had sent any communication to the board formally withdrawing the name of Mr. Andrews as candidate for Police Commissioner.

President Vance replied in the negative.

Alderman Flanagan then moved to take the nomination of Mr. Andrews from the table. The motion was lost.

A resolution was adopted prohibiting the use of the Governor's Room for any purpose, except with the consent of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor.

The board then transacted some routine business after which they adjourned.

HOW THE MAYOR RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen a representative of THE TIMES informed the Mayor of their action in unanimously abolishing the Permit Bureau, by repealing the ordinance under which it was created. The Mayor received the news in something like sorrowful silence. Mr. Wise, the head of the Permit Bureau, looked gloomily on the Mayor, and seemed anxious to hear his views, but the Mayor shook his head. The head of the permit system then leaned pensively against a tall desk, and while there, one of the Mayor's attachés attempted to tie a piece of crape on his left coat tail as a token of mourning for his bureau; but he declined to wear the emblem. The Mayor smiled at the scene, and then left.

It is probable that the Assistant Aldermen will unanimously concur with the Aldermen in adopting the ordinance, so that if the Mayor should veto it it can be passed, notwithstanding any objections he may make. After it becomes a Municipal law the Permit Bureau will have no business to transact, and its attachés will have to find other employment. The alleged opposition of Mayor Havemeyer to the action of the Aldermen is attributed to its prospective effect in reducing the number of offices in his gift. Not the least important part of the ordinance is the second section, which directs the Corporation Attorney to discontinue all actions now pending to recover penalties for violations of the Permit law, and deprives him of power to institute others for the same purpose. This, in the view of some of the merchants, will afford them permanent relief from what has been a continual source of loss and annoyance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, Kate White pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and Edward Price to petit larceny. They were each remanded for sentence....Charles Hilton pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Thomas Rogers, charged with the larceny of a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $250, from Nelson Post, of No. 412 West Twenty-first street, on the 4th of March, was acquitted....Herman Liedendorf, better known as "Dutch Harmon," was placed at the bar for trial on a charge of shooting at Officer Carmick, but the case was allowed to go over, counsel not being prepared to proceed....The second trial of Christian Mayer, one of the Tompkins square rioters, charged with striking a Police officer with a hammer, which was set down for hearing yesterday, was postponed until to-day....A number of other cases on the calendar were also postponed, in consequence of the absence of counsel.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

In the case of John W. Britton, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Theodore B. Baldwin and E. W. Burr against Henry Brewster and others, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision yesterday in the United States District Court. He gave judgment for the plaintiff. The action was for the recovery of the value of a carriage, which was conveyed to defendant by an insolvent debtor of the plaintiff.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

At the opening of the New-York Stock Exchange, yesterday morning, Messrs. E. S. Munroe, E. A. Pearl, W. B. Sancton, W. H. Webster, and R. K. Cook, the committee appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. J. H. Jordan, a member of the Exchange, submitted resolutions which were read to the members and adopted. On motion the President appointed the same gentlemen a committee to attend the funeral of Mr. Jordan. At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, yesterday morning, a committee of five members was appointed to nominate candidates for office for the ensuing year, to be voted upon at the annual election on the second Monday in May next. The offices to be filled at the election are those of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman, and Vice Chairman. The office of Vice President is filled by appointment of the Governing Committee after the annual election has been held. Ten members of the Governing Committee are also elected each year, and any vacancies that may occur in the committee during the year are filled at the time of vacancy and are balloted upon at the annual election. The Exchange now numbers 1,060 members, and it is expected that the next election will be a lively one. The sale of $500,000 gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was the original programme, thereby closing the sale of $3,000,000 ordered for the month of March; but it was announced yesterday that bids would be received for an additional $500,000, and awards for the $1,000,000 were made. The bids aggregated $1,600,000, and ranged from 112.38 to 112.57. Mr. Nelson Robinson, son of the late Nelson Robinson, who was formerly of the firm of Drew, Robinson & Co., was yesterday admitted as a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, and will be a representative on the board of Messrs. Robinson, Chase & Co. A meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway was held yesterday, at which the Treasurer reported that the total floating debt of the company was $2,434,709 19; and that the recently-published malicious statement to the effect that the January pay-rolls of the company were still unpaid, was entirely false; that the January rolls were all paid, and that the February rolls were paid to a large amount, and would be entirely closed early next week. The delay in the payment of the January and February rolls, the Treasurer said, was owing to unavoidable confusion in the Auditor's office, caused by the sudden resignation of Mr. Dunan, Ex-Auditor. The Treasurer states that it is intended hereafter to commence paying rolls on the 15th of each month, provided the rolls can be made ready in time. It was reported that the strike at Susquehanna had ended, and that four paymasters of the company were busily at work paying off the striking employes of the road up to date, as rapidly as possible. President Watson will sail from Liverpool on Saturday next. The rumor on the street yesterday, that the new Erie loan had not been taken, is stated to be false by Erie officials. The rumor had the effect of depressing the stock, but prices rallied at the close of the market. No news was received at the Pacific Mail office in this City yesterday, as to the steamship Colima, but it is thought nothing more serious has occurred than a disarrangement of machinery.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of members of the New-York Produce Exchange was held in the Board of Managers' room, yesterday afternoon, to take action on the death of the late Francis A. Ray. The chair was occupied by Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Exchange. On motion of Mr. J. M. Whittemore, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare suitable resolutions. Messrs. Whittemore, Romer, and Husted, as such committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We are again reminded of the uncertainty of life by the sad intelligence of the death of our friend and associate member, Mr. Francis A. Ray; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death, this Exchange has lost one of its most valuable and esteemed members, honorable and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and one who, by his services in the Board of Managers, has contributed to the growth and prosperity of our institution.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased friend in their hour of bereavement.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to represent this Exchange at his funeral on Friday, 27th inst., and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to his family.

Previous to the adoption of the resolutions, remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by Messrs. H. W. Smith, J. A. Beyer, John Romer, and J. M. Whittemore, each of whom paid a just tribute to the memory of a highly-respected gentleman.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to attend the funeral of the deceased from his late residence, No. 254 West Fifty-second street, at 1:15 o'clock P. M. to-day: Messrs. Stephen Valentine, John W. Thorne, John Romer, Lewis Roberts, E. H. Tompkins, David Dows, Jesse Hoyt, Gilbert Oakley, Geo. W. Smith, W. B. C. Carpenter, T. E. F. Randolph, James L. Baldwin, Silas Davis, Henry W. Smith, J. M. Whittemore.

Representatives of western railroads now attending the meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel, will visit the Produce Exchange to-day. President Edson has named the following members of the Exchange as a committee of reception: Messrs. A. E. Orr, A. S. Jewell, O. H. Tobey, Charles R. Hickox, F. D. Moulton, L. Hazeltine, Jr., J. W. McCulloch.

The adjourned meeting of grain receivers and railway agents, for their further consideration of the important subject of grading of grain, will be held at the Exchange to-morrow.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for March 27: 141, 142, 143, 293, 145, 145½, 146, 148.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—59, Rockford, R. I. and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody; 58½, Adam vs. Johnston; 60, The People ex rel. Foster vs. Department of Public Parks; 66, Schuls vs. Palette; 67, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. The Board of Supervisors; 69, Ryckman vs. Ferry; 83, In the matter, &c., Russell; 84, In the matter, &c., Schermerhorn; 88, Goodridge vs. Skidmore, &c.; 92½, —— vs. ——; 99, McGowan vs. Green; 101, Day vs. Earle; 120, People ex rel. Creamer vs. Green; 121, Winchell vs. Winchell; 129, Langley vs. Davis; 145, Elias vs. Elias; 184, In the matter, &c., Clarkson; 185, In the matter, &c., Stilzes; 186, In the matter, &c., Hall; 193, In the matter, &c., Lohse; 194, In the matter, &c., White; 195, In the matter, &c., Christie; 211, —— vs. ——; 216, —— vs. ——; 222, —— vs. ——; 228, —— vs. ——; 235, Barston vs. O'Donnell; 239, —— vs. ——; 248, Arnold vs. Wilson; 249, —— vs. ——; 253, —— vs. ——; 256, —— vs. ——; 257, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Westbrook, JJ.—1, —— vs. ——; 158½, Arnold et al., &c., vs. Nichols, &c.; Westervelt 169, vs. Ackley; 185, Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall et al.; 186, Wood vs. Lockwood; 187, Knapp et al. vs. The Town of Newtown; 188, Berrian vs. Sanford, &c.; 189, Hubbell vs. Von Schoening et al.; 168, —— vs. ——; 190, —— vs. ——; 192, —— vs. ——; 193, Hadden vs. Houghtaling; 194, Ludlow et al. vs. Dale; 195, Dutchess County National Insurance Company vs. Hackfield; 196, Keitz et al. vs. Long; 197, Moffat vs. Cauldwell et al.; 198, Hall vs. Madden; 199, Osborn vs. Koech; 200, Equitable Life Insurance Company vs. Hillyer; 201, Satterthwaite vs. Vreeland et al.; 202, —— vs. ——; 203, —— vs. ——; 204, —— vs. ——; 205, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes.—1932, Germania Bank, New-York, vs. Menshausen; 3028, O'Shaughnessy vs. Feckleeke et al.; 2716, Claflin et al. vs. Lichtenstein; 2918, Schwartz vs. Cozzens; 3000, Bulliwinkle, Administratrix, vs. Treadwell; 2930, Middleton et al. vs. Tower; 2550, Wilmerding vs. N. Y. and M. Railroad Company; 2296, Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr.; 3084, Kobbe et al. vs. Rosenthil; 2596, People's Bank vs. Crane et al.; 2432, Hammall et al. vs. Godecke; 2400, Ritter vs. N. A. Express Company et al.; 2204, Anhalt vs. Morrison; 2970, Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.; 2862, Wise et al. vs. Migel; 3108, Chase et al. vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; 3100, Jones vs. Seabury; 2894, Moffatt vs. Conkling; 3104, Maillard vs. Whitcomb; 3122, Judd vs. Hendee; 3056, The Connecticut Brown-stone Quarry Company vs. Kerwin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Short Causes.—2267, Perkins vs. Squires; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverley Paper Mill; 2694, White vs. Phillips, Survivor; 2879, Same vs. Same; 2683, Belcher et al. vs. Bolton; 2803, Forrest vs. Towne; 2123, Rhinelander, Executor, vs. Haas; 3081, Shiess et al. vs. Lichtenstein; 3105, Baer vs. Leppert et al.; 2975, Palmer vs. Barnum; 2413, First National Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees; 2599, Manufacturers' National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Scheider et al.; 2895, Herman et al. vs. Kehoe; 2757, Lillienthal vs. Call, Jr.; 2019, Platt, Receiver, vs. Cochran et al.; 2277, Lee vs. Dellamey et al.; 2327, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2493, Adee et al. vs. Wilder; 3083, Cuthbert et al. vs. Starbuck; 2225, Martin et al. vs. Walker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—Short causes.—1627, Glimes vs. Meninger; 1637, Hoeller et al. vs. Levy; 1619, Elliot vs. Ackerman; 1418, Nolan et al. vs. Midgeby; 1578, Haven vs. Smith; 1626, Capen vs. Maltby; 1577, Meyer et al. vs. Leon et al.; 1346, Katz vs. Ackerle; 1455, Lowenstein vs. Mawson; 1518, Cobb vs. Wood; 1599, Morgan vs. Myers; 1628, Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.; 1639, Adams vs. Hanson; 1462, Bull's Head Bank vs. Waddell; 1452, Chamberlain vs. Catnana; 1482, Franklin vs. Boehm; 1472, Seamen et al. vs. Blinks; 1440, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; 1446, Rawson et al. vs. Claflin et al.; 1167, Fellows vs. Jochue et al.; 1310, Benedict et al. vs. Gilman; 1237, Castens et al. vs. Muller et al.; 1170, Birnbaum vs. Levy et al.; 1299, Benton et al. vs. Wing et al.; 1300, Benton et al. vs. Barward et al.; 1646, Pond et al. vs. Berge.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—4468, Dalton vs. Hoffman et al.; 3633, McCanon vs. Lesky; 3634, Flannagan vs. Green; 3568, Seymour vs. Cowing; 3618, Walker et al. vs. Lightbody; 3702, Wills vs. Campbell; 3704, Throckmorton vs. Brassington; 3712, Colombo et al. vs. Shine; 3714, Wilson et al. vs. Johnson; 3716, Dayton vs. Hayes; 3718, Fisch et al. vs. Fisch; 3720, Hermann vs. Wilteck; 3720, Phelps, Jr., vs. Ring; 3730, Stone vs. Mott; 3732, Kyritz vs. Ebling.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3499, Arcularius vs. Blackford; 3479, Arch Iron Works vs. Koch; 3541, Schenck vs. Lawrence; 3459, Stringer vs. Mintz; 3537, Rosenthal vs. Sommerfeld; 3619, Sturges, Administrator, vs. The Baltic, Lloyd, and S. A. S. N. J. S. Company; 3635, Taylor et al. vs. Ferris; 3637, White vs. Adamson; 3639, Conneley vs. Brown; 3643, Beyer et al. vs. Grunewald; 3649, Palmer vs. Coddington; 3657, Mayer et al. vs. MacCusker; 3655, Gillespie vs. Landsberg; 3599, Brown vs. Herbert; 3663, Mattern vs. Fisch.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4051, Smith vs. Haeyer; 3203½, Bogert vs. Carney et al.; 4607, Swan vs. Germunder; 4698, White vs. Winkle; 3773, Smith vs. Brennan et al.; 4618, Cohn vs. Campbell et al.; 4649, Sherwood vs. Cummings; 4524, Merchfield vs. Loel; 3930, Rawan vs. Johnson; [illegible] Whitmore vs. Mosher; 4504, Cauldwell vs. Marsh; 4501, Merritt vs. O'Brien; 4420, Germania Bank vs. Stevens; 2098, Traitel vs. Lindau.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—Peter Stephari and Largenti Pavoli, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Edward Cox, extortion; John Darcey, felonious assault and battery; John Doe, felonious assault and battery; Frank Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Owen Trainer, felonious assault and battery; Henry Howard, burglary; Joseph McIlvain, burglary; Alfred Jaques, burglary; Edward Kane, grand larceny; John Young, grand larceny; John McGettrick, grand larceny; Alexander Mitchell, grand larceny; Thomas McLoughlin, larceny from the person; Charles Clarkson, larceny from the person; Thomas Huie, larceny from the person; Henry Hamilton and Charles Foster, false pretenses; Philip Purcell, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Arnold vs. Arnold; Merritt vs. Gooderson; In the matter, &c., Meigs; orders granted.

Wolff vs. May; Felt vs. Tienley; Panott vs. Colby; Halloway vs. Stephens; Carpenter vs. Carpenter; memorandums.

Kelly vs. Union Trust Company; opinion.

Strew vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; memorandum and order of reference.

Shaw vs. Hayes; Blees S. M. Company vs. Selleck; motions denied.

Marquarat vs. Marquarat; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Fernbacher vs. McCarty; Marsh vs. Caldwell; motions granted.

Shepherd vs. Shepherd; motion denied. (See opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hageman vs. Eybel; motion granted unless defendant consents to refer cause.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mendelsohn et al. vs. Stout; case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Sands vs. Hughes; motion granted on payment of costs, order to be settled on notice.

Waterbury vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; an issue of law is raised by the plaintiff, and demurrer is the proper remedy.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 256.—*Loveland* vs. *Sears, Jr.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.—This was a suit in a District Court of the Territory on a promissory note, and the judgment was for the defendant in error by default. Some years after judgment the plaintiff here filed a transcript of the record in the Territorial Supreme Court, and sued out a writ of error asking for a supersedeas of the execution which had been issued, assigning as error that the original summons was served on Sunday, which fact the record filed showed. Before the hearing on the writ of error in the Supreme Court, the Sheriff who made the service, who was no longer in office, obtained leave in the lower court to amend his return by substituting another date, by which the return was made on Saturday instead of Sunday. This amendment being filed in the Supreme Court, the judgment was affirmed. The errors here assigned are, that the original service was void, because made on Sunday, and that the amendment of his return by the Sheriff, after he was out of office as such, was illegal and void, and its allowance was not the exercise of a sound discretion by the court.

Chipman & Hosmer for plaintiff in error; R. T. Merrick for defendant.

No. 252.—*United States* vs. *Herron et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Louisiana.—This was an action against one Collins, as principal, and Herron and others as sureties, on an official bond. The judgment was against the sureties, but in favor of the principal, on the ground of his discharge in bankruptcy. The Government brought the case here, where it is insisted that broad as the language of the Bankrupt act is in reference to the discharge of the bankrupt, it still does not bar a debt due the United States. According to a familiar principle of law, it is said, the United States, not being mentioned by name in the act, they are not bound by it, and this, it is claimed, is the uniform construction of similar bankrupt acts in England and in this country. [The principle contended for in this case was affirmed by the decision in the case 202, Dollar Savings Bank vs. United States, decided and reported at this Term.]

C. H. Hill for Government.

No. 257.—*First National Bank of Troy* vs. *Cooper et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This bill was filed by the bank, a creditor of the Troy Woolen Company, to review a decree of the District Court for the Northern District of New-York, confirming the report of a Referee, and allowing the claim of the appellees. Joint exceptions to the report of the Referee were filed by the bank and the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the insolvent company, but when the decree was against him, the assignee declined to appeal from it. Upon demurrer to the bill setting forth these facts, it was sustained by the court, and the bill was dismissed on the ground that the decree could not be reviewed at the instance of a creditor. It is here argued that the Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and that as the decree of the District Court sustained an interest adverse to the bankrupt, it was authorized to review the decree, on the application of a creditor, in a case where the assignee neglects his duty, as in this case. It is argued, also, that the Circuit Court being a court of equity, with general jurisdiction, it has power to set aside the debt, and also the order of the District Court, without invoking the bankruptcy jurisdiction.

E. F. Bullard for appellant; James S. Stearns for appellee.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Gilbert.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Gilbert rendered the following decision in the suit of Stephen C. Jackson vs. Benjamin Andrews et al. The litigation concerning the property, which is situated in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, and valued at over $100,000, has been going on for years:

Stephen C. Jackson vs. *Benjamin Andrews et al.*—This case stands upon plain and well-established principles of equity. The defendant, Benjamin Andrews, undertook the management of the plaintiff's affairs for the purpose of extricating him from his embarrassments. The means of doing this were devised by him. Mortgages, conveyances, and a trust deed with comprehensive powers, quit claims, and releases were in turn executed by the plaintiff. Some of these were taken under direction of or in concert with Benjamin Andrews. The ostensible purpose of all of them was to enable him to carry out the object he had undertaken for the plaintiff's benefit. The result is that the plaintiff has, by the use which has been made of these same instruments, been stripped of his property, and it has become vested in persons who are defendants here, all of whom purchased through Benjamin Andrews, acting as agent for them. None of them are purchasers in good faith. Such is my conclusion upon the facts after a careful examination of the testimony and of the defendant's brief. It is very evident that the result stated has been accomplished by means of the confidence which the plaintiff reposed in Benj. Andrews, and the influences which his professed relations to him inspired. In all such cases the title to relief in a court of equity is clear. Its jurisdiction is not limited in cases between trustee and *cestui que* trust, guardian and ward, solicitor and client, and the like, but extends to every case where influence is acquired and abused or where confidence is reposed and betrayed. (Gardner vs. Ogden, 22 N. Y., 342; Smith vs. Kay, 7 H. L. Cases, 750.) The sale under the mortgage that under the power contained in the deed to John Andrews, and the various purchases of individuals, had no effect on the equitable right which the plaintiff is asserting here, for the reason that those who acquired title thereunder are charged by the circumstances as under which such title was taken, with notice of plaintiff's equities. Nor is the plaintiff concluded by the legal effect of the deeds under which such titles are now held. Having been given to enable Benjamin Andrews to accomplish the object which he had undertaken for the plaintiff's benefit, he could not, nor could any one in privity with him, or who had notice of his relations to the plaintiff, acquire any interest in hostility to the trust he had assumed. He who undertakes to act for another in any matter shall not in the same matter act for himself. If he does he will be declared a trustee for the injured party. (Terrett vs. Crombie, 6 Laws 82 and causes cited,) and those who have availed themselves of his breach of trust, with notice thereof, stand in no better position. The defendants are entitled to protection to the extent of all advances and disbursements made and expenses and liabilities incurred by them in good faith, with interest. There must be judgment for the plaintiff declaring his rights, and those of the defendants respectively, in the property in question, in conformity with this opinion, and it is referred to Augustin Ford, Esq., to ascertain the amount of the claims of the defendants respectively thereon, and to take and state the accounts between the parties upon the principles applicable to mortgagees in possession. All other questions are reserved until the coming in and confirmation of the Referee's report.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Spalding and a Jury.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Aaron Herman vs. *Isaac Simon.*—This was a suit for false imprisonment, and had been transferred from the Superior Court to this court under a recent act to that effect. Defendant made no appearance. From the testimony in behalf of plaintiff it appeared that he had recommended one Flatan to defendant to purchase goods; that Flatan did so purchase, but not paying was arrested by defendant. While Flatan was under arrest defendant procured him to make an affidavit implicating plaintiff in the intent to procure the goods from defendant with intent to defraud. Plaintiff was thereupon arrested and detained in prison five days until he had disproved the charges. For this he asked $10,000 damages, and the jury gave him $5,000.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 2 cars reported to arrive, were 935 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,930 head, or 290 cars, against 288 cars for the same time last week. Fresh arrivals were nearly all through consignments. The market was strong at yesterday's prices, with no stock to operate with. The only sales were 250 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,058 lbs. to 1,356 lbs., at $5 85@$6 37½; 16 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,015 lbs., at $5; 75 head Canada Steers, ranging from 788 lbs. to 822 lbs., at $4@$5 37½c. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,200 head, against 4,100 head for the same time last week. The market was firm at yesterday's rates. All offerings were disposed of. Western Sheep and Lambs, $7@$8, with choice lots a shade higher. Sales of 266 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 81 lbs. to 86 lbs., at $5 75@$7 12½; 255 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 88 lbs. to 96 lbs., at $7@$7 80. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dull. There are no good hogs in the pens. Prices, 10c. ₩ cwt. off; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market continues active and firm for all grades at full previous prices; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5@$6; Extra, $6 10@$6 87½; stockers, $3 35@$4 55; shipments, 2,600. Live Hogs active; receipts, 10,000; firm, particularly for good grades; sales at $5@$6 25 for common to Extra; shipments, 10,000. Sheep active and firm at $5 50@$7 75, for poor to Extra; receipts, 832.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—Cattle opened more active and a shade higher; very best on sale to-day, 6½c.@7¼c.; first quality, 5½c.@6½c.; medium to good fair quality, 5c.@5½c.; receipts, 1,292; sales, 1,195. Hogs in moderate demand and supply at 7¾c.@8¼c. for corn-fed; 7½c.@8c. for stillers; receipts, 6,839. Sheep in moderate demand and fair supply at 5c.@8½c. for good; [illegible] for sheared; receipts, [illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West. Union......	80½	500 N. Y. C. & H......s3.	101
900 do........	80¼	300 do........b3.	101⅛
1100 do........	80⅜	500 North-west......s30.	55¾
400 do........c.	80⅜	300 do........c.	56
2800 do........	80⅜	300 do........	56
2200 do........	80½	1100 do........	56⅛
2500 do........	80¼	200 do........c.	56⅛
1100 do........	80⅞	900 do........c.	56⅛
300 do........s3.	80⅜	300 do........c.	56⅜
700 do........	81	200 do........	56⅜
400 do........c.	81	1200 do........	56½
900 do........	81⅛	800 do........b3.	56½
300 do........	81	100 do........s3.	56⅜
300 do........	80⅞	200 do........	56½
400 Pacific Mail......	47	100 do........b3.	56⅝
200 do........	46⅞	100 do........s3.	56½
300 do........	47	800 do........	56⅝
300 do........	47⅛	100 North-west. Pf......	73⅜
400 do........	47¼	100 do........	73½
1100 do........	47⅜	600 Rock Island......	106¾
800 do........	47⅛	700 do........	107
200 do........	47⅜	100 do........b3.	107⅛
600 do........c.	47⅜	100 do........	107¼
100 do........b3.	47⅜	800 do........	107¼
200 do........s3.	47⅛	100 do........s60.	106⅞
200 do........	47⅜	200 do........b3.	107⅛
100 do........	47½	100 St. Paul........c.	44
700 do........	47⅜	200 do........b3.	44¼
400 do........	47⅜	200 do........	44¼
200 Erie Railway......	42¼	300 do........	44⅛
200 do........	42⅛	300 do........c.	44⅜
900 do........	42	100 do........b10.	44⅜
400 Un. Pacific......	35⅜	200 do........	44⅜
800 do........	35½	100 do........s3.	44⅜
1100 do........	35⅝	500 do........c.	44⅜
200 do........s3.	35½	400 do........s3.	44½
200 Lake Shore......	79½	300 St. Paul Scrip......	78
500 do........	79⅝	300 Tol. & Wab......	46½
6300 do........	79¾	300 do........s3.	46⅜
300 do........	79⅝	500 do........	46¾
400 do........	79½	400 do........	46⅞
200 do........s3.	79⅝	100 do........	46¾
500 do........	79⅝	100 do........	46⅝
200 do........s3.	79½	100 Atl. & Pacific..s3.	16¼
300 do........s3.	79⅝	100 do........	16¼
4500 do........	79¾	200 Ohio & Miss......	31⅛
200 do........	79⅝	200 do........	31⅛
100 do........s3.	79½	100 C., C. & I. C......	31⅛
100 do........	79½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.	117¾	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n......	119⅛
10,000 do......b3.	117¾	30,000 do........	119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......12.	119¾	25,000 do......12.	119
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........	120¼	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........	120
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....b. c.	119½	5,000 do......12.	120
13,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......b. c.	120¼	17,500 do......b. c.	120
		3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n........	118⅞
		5,000 do......12.	118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	90½	50 Morris & Es..b. c.	92⅞
2,000 Ten.6s,nw.ex c.	69½	200 W. Un. Tel...b. c.	80⅞
10,000 N.C.6s,n.J.&J.	21½	400 do........	80¾
1,000 Brook.6s,W.L.	93½	400 do........	80⅝
1,000 O. 6s,'86.b.c.	105	1600 do........	80½
1,000 Erie 3d.......	98	1300 do........	80⅜
1,000 D.,M.&Tol.1st.	98¾	100 do........s3.	80⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	84⅜	300 do........	80½
14,000 do........	84½	500 do........	80⅝
2,000 do........	84⅜	300 do........c.	80⅝
14,000 U. P. 7s, L. gt.	84⅞	900 do........s30.	80⅜
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc..	85½	300 do........	80⅜
1,000 do........	85¼	700 do........	80⅜
2,000 do........	85½	1400 do........	80⅛
5,000 do........	85¾	200 do........	80
5,000 do........	86	100 do........	80
8,000 do........	86¼	300 do........	80½
1,000 do......b. c.	87½	300 do........	80⅛
11,000 N. Mo. 1st.....	86¾	100 do........b3.	80¼
3,000 do........	87	100 do........b3.	80⅛
1,000 C.& N. W. Con.	92	100 do........	80⅛
2,000 C.,C.,C.& I.1st.	103¼	300 do........	80
5,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88.	93	100 do........	80¼
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. Louis Div..	86¼	100 do........	80⅛
		500 do........b3.	80⅛
5,000 do........	86	100 do........	80¼
2,000 C. & N.W.Con. coup. gold bds..	87¾	1300 do........	80
		100 do........s3.	80
3,000 C.,R.I. & P. 7s.	105¼	1000 do........	80
10,000 P.,F.W.& C.3d.	94½	700 do........	79⅞
2,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.....	81	100 do........b3.	80½
		300 do........	80¼
5,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.....	81	1100 do........	80¼
		100 do........c.	80¼
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st.	90¾	2300 do........	80¼
30,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	29½	900 do........	80⅜
5,000 do........	29½	100 do........c.	80⅜
5,000 do........	29¼	400 do........	80⅜
15,000 do........	29¾	600 do........s3.	80½
1,000 B.C.R.& M.1st.	63	1900 do........	80⅜
2,000 St.L.,J.&C.1st.	97	200 do........c.	80⅜
2,000 C.& P. 4th.b.c.	90	1700 do........	80
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st.	55½	100 do........s3.	79⅞
5,000 N.J. Cen. Con.	101⅞	200 do........	80⅛
4,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Con....b. c.	81	300 do........	80
		300 do........	80
2,000 A.& T.H.2d,Pf.	87	300 Chic. & N. W.b. c.	56¼
4,000 do......b. c.	86	200 do........	56
19 Bank of Com....	119¼	100 do........	56⅛
5 Am. Ex. Bank....	112½	100 do........	56⅜
100 Am. Dist. Tel....	59	100 do........b3.	56¼
200 Pacific Mail..b. c.	47⅝	300 do........	56⅛
1100 do........	47⅝	100 do........	56⅜
200 do........	47¾	200 do........s3.	56⅜
100 do........b3.	47⅜	300 do........	56⅝
400 do........	47⅜	100 do........	56⅝
100 do........b3.	47⅞	300 do........	56⅝
400 do........b3.	48	11 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
200 do........	48	100 do......b. c.	73¾
300 do........b3.	48⅛	100 do........s5.	73⅞
700 do........	47⅞	100 N. J. Central..b. c.	105½
600 do........	47¾	200 do........	105½
900 do........	47⅞	110 do........	105¼
300 do........b3.	47⅞	144 do........	105¼
1000 do........	47⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. b. c.	107⅛
200 do........	47¾	200 do........	107
100 do........c.	47¾	500 do........	106⅞
100 do........	47⅝	100 do........b4.	106⅞
300 do........	47½	400 do........	107⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	101⅜	400 do........s3.	107
20 do........	101⅜	500 do........c.	107
300 do........b3.	101⅜	200 do........c.	106⅞
300 do........	101¼	100 do........	106⅞
200 Erie........b. c.	41⅞	35 Atl. & P. Pf..b. c.	16¾
400 do........	41⅞	100 do........	16⅞
100 Illinois Central..	104¾	100 St. L. & I. M..b. c.	54
15 Del., Lack. & W..	109½	10 Alb. & Sus......	95
10 do......b. c.	109	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	44¼
1100 L. S. & M. S.b. c.	79½	300 do........	44⅜
800 do........	79⅝	100 do........b3.	44½
600 do........c.	79½	100 do........	44½
200 do........s3.	79½	100 do........	44½
200 do........	79½	400 do........	44⅜
900 do........	79⅜	1000 do........	44⅜
300 do........b3.	79½	200 do........s3.	44⅜
300 do........s3.	80⅛	200 do........b3.	44⅜
500 do........	79½	100 do........	44½
100 do........b3.	79⅝	200 do........	44⅜
400 do........	79⅝	200 do........	44⅜
200 do........	79½	100 do........	44⅜
300 do........b3.	79½	100 do........c.	44½
500 Un. Pac...b. c. s3.	35¼	300 Tol. & Wab...b. c.	46⅜
500 do........	35¼	100 do........	46¾
100 do........b3.	35⅜	100 do........s3.	46⅜
300 do........s3.	35⅜	200 do........	46⅜
500 do........	35⅝	500 do........	46⅜
300 do........s3.	35⅜	100 do........	46¾
300 do........s3.	35½	100 do........b3.	46⅜
300 do........	35⅝	100 do........	46⅜
700 do........	35⅜	100 do........	46⅝
300 do........	35½	44 N.Y.,N.H.&H..b.c.	132¾
10 Rens. & Saratoga.	108	100 H. & St. Joseph ..	31½
350 C.M.&St.P.sc.b.c.	78	100 do......b. c. c.	31¼
200 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	31½	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	31¼
100 do........b3.	31½	100 do........	31⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

1100 Western Union.	80⅛	100 Erie Railway......	41⅜
200 do........b3.	80¼	400 do........	41½
200 do........s3.	80⅛	200 do........	41⅛
500 do........	80¼	500 do........	41⅜
700 do........	80⅜	200 do........	41
5 do........	80	400 do........	40⅞
2500 do........	80⅛	300 do........	40¾
500 do........	80⅜	600 do........	40⅝
100 do........b3.	80⅜	300 do........	40¾
20 Del. & Hudson....	117¾	400 do........	40⅞
800 Pacific Mail..b3.	47⅜	400 do........	41
100 do........s3.	47¾	200 do........	40⅞
400 do........	47⅝	100 do........b4.	40¾
1800 do........	47⅜	300 do........	40¾
100 Lake Shore...s3.	79⅜	200 do........	40⅞
1100 do........	79½	200 Del., Lack. & W...	109¾
600 do........	79⅝	200 Rock Island......	107
100 Union Pacific.....	35½	100 do........b3.	107
200 do........	35⅜	100 do........c.	106⅞
50 North-western.....	56⅛	100 do........	106⅞
300 do........	56⅛	100 St. Paul........	44¼
200 do........	56¼	100 do........s3.	44¼
500 do........	56⅛	200 Toledo & Wab......	46⅜
100 North-west. Pf....	73¾	100 do........b3.	46¾
100 N. J. Central....	105¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf......	16⅜
27 do........	105¼	100 do........	16¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81........	119⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........	120⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62........	117⅞	25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........	119⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. 6s, n..	90⅞	400 Erie Railway.b. c.	40¾
5,000 N.C. 6s,Sp. T., 1st class....	9	200 do........	40⅞
		500 do........s3.	40¾
37,000 Un. P. 1st M...	85½	1000 do........	40½
30,000 do........	85¼	500 do........b3.	40½
6,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b.c.	83¾	200 do........	40⅜
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc......b. c.	87½	200 do........	40½
		800 do........	40⅜
7,000 do........	87⅛	1700 do........	40⅜
5,000 do........	87¾	400 do........s3.	40½
10,000 do......on c.	88	300 do........	40½
10,000 do........	88⅛	900 do........	40⅛
3,000 do........	88	1200 do........	40⅛
1,000 C.& N. W. Con. Coup., G. Bds...	87⅞	100 Wells-Fargo Ex....	76
		100 do........	76¼
2,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.	105	900 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	79⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st.......	107	100 do........	79½
		1100 do........	79⅜
20 D.&H.Can. Co. b.c.	117¼	100 do........	79⅜
500 West. Un. Tel.b.c.	80⅛	300 do........s3.	79⅝
200 do........	80⅛	1800 do........	79⅞
600 do........	80¼	500 do........	79⅞
100 do........b2.	80¼	200 do........b3.	80
1,00 do........	80⅛	200 do........	80
300 do........b3.	80⅜	1700 do........	79⅞
2700 do........	80⅛	500 do........b3.	79⅞
200 do........	80⅜	1000 do........b3.	80
200 do........	80⅛	600 do........	80
900 do........	80⅜	200 do........	80⅛
300 do........	80⅜	50 P., Ft.W. & C. G'd, b. c........s3.	94½
200 Mar. L. & M...b. c.	6⅛		
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3.	47¾	300 Union Pac....b3.	35¼
100 do........b3.	47¾	1000 do........	35⅜
200 do........	47¾	1100 do........	35⅜
200 do........	47¼	500 do........	35⅜
100 do........	47⅜	20 Cle.&P. Guar..b. c.	89
500 do........	47⅜	10 do........	88¾
50 do........	47½	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c.	56½
100 do........	47¾	200 do........	56¼
100 do........s60.	47⅜	500 do........	56⅛
100 do........	47⅞	200 do........	56⅛
100 do........	47⅞	700 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c.	44⅜
500 do........	47⅞	100 do........b3.	44½
200 do........	47¾	100 do........	44½
100 do........b3.	47⅞	300 do........	44⅜
200 do........	47¾	200 do........	44½
500 do........	47⅞	300 do........	44⅜
200 do........	47¾	100 St. L. & I. M....	53⅞
900 do........b3.	47⅞	100 do........b3.	53⅞
1000 do........b3.	47¾	100 do........	54
400 Chic. & R. I...b.c.	107	50 Mor. & Es..b. c.	93
300 N.Y.C&H.R..b. c.	101⅜	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	31⅛
20 do........	101¼	100 C., C. & I.Cen.b. c.	31⅛
1000 do........	101⅛	100 At. & P. Pref..b. c.	16¼
1000 Tol., W.&W.b.c.	46¾	200 do........	16⅛
100 do........	46⅞	200 do........b3.	16⅛
900 Del., L. & W.b. c.	109⅞		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 B., H. &E.1st.	29¼	200 Lake Shore........	80
3800 Western Union.	80⅛	200 do........	80⅛
3400 do........	80⅛	600 do........	80
500 do........b3.	80⅛	500 do........b3.	80¼
100 do........s3.	80⅛	4700 do........	80⅛
1500 do........b3.	80¼	4100 do........	80⅜
50 do........	80⅛	500 do........b3.	80¼
1300 do........	80¼	800 do........	80¼
75 Del. & Hudson...	117⅜	800 do........	80¼
200 Pacific Mail.....	47½	200 do........	80⅛
100 do........b3.	47¾	200 do........	80¼
100 do........b3.	47⅜	2100 do........	80⅛
300 do........	47⅜	1000 do........b3.	80⅛
900 Pacific Mail......	47½	300 Union Pacific.s3.	35⅜
100 do........b3.	47⅝	300 do........b3.	35⅜
1300 do........	47⅝	4400 do........	35⅜
300 do........	47⅝	1200 do........	35⅝
300 N. Y. C. & H...b3.	101⅛	200 do........b3.	35
1300 do........	101⅛	200 do........	35
600 Erie Railway.....	40½	800 North-western......	56½
1300 do........	40⅞	200 do........b3.	56½
100 St. Paul........	44⅜	100 do........	56⅝
700 do........	44⅜	100 do........	56⅜
500 do........	44⅜	100 North-west. Pref.	73⅜
200 St. L. & I. M.....	53	100 Rock Island......	106⅞
300 Ohio & Miss......	31⅛	600 Toledo & Wab......	46⅜
200 do........	31¼	500 do........	46¾
200 Han. & St. Jo....	31¼	300 do........	46⅞
200 do........s3.	31⅛	300 do........	47
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref..	39½	14 Del., Lac. & W...	110
100 At. & Pac. Pref...	16¼		

THURSDAY, March 26—P. M.

The Wall Street markets continue the firmness noticed yesterday, and there is, altogether, a much more cheerful feeling on the Street than before the action of the House of Representatives on Monday fixing the Greenbacks at $400,000,000. The impression is quite general that the Senate will concur in this action, leaving the question of Free Banking to subsequent action. In regard to the latter, we may remark that the practical increase of the National Bank-note Circulation can only be felt, in any event, before the next Fall business season. The Controller of the Currency is of the opinion that new organizations under the National Banking Laws, at the present cost of the Public Funds as the basis of Circulation, will be comparatively gradual. The best effect of opening the Banking Laws will be to relieve the System of its present sectional partiality. The Southern and Western States will never be satisfied until this restriction is removed. In providing for this difficulty, the House Committee on Banking and Currency propose entire Free Banking and a readjustment of the present reserves, with central redemption at the Treasury, where the Circulation can be asserted, redeemed, and returned to the Banks of issue in seasons of redundancy. The alternative proposition before the Senate, in the interest of the South and West, is for $46,000,000 new Circulation in equalization of the Currency for employment in these quarters.

In the Stock market the business was again on a very large scale and more generally distributed than yesterday. The Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were again in high favor, but the Railroads came into prominence led by Lake Shore, the only exception being Erie Stock, which is weak here in sympathy with the considerable fall in London, where some of the late friends of the concern appear to have dropped the Stock and declined to participate in the new Second Mortgage Loan. The solution of this trouble, we presume, is that the present Administration of the Erie property have shown an unwillingness to consolidate or lease the Atlantic and Great Western, and that Mr. Watson proposes to borrow Money for the support and improvement of his own Road.

The Income Bonds of the Union Pacific Road advanced to 88 ₩ cent. on the proposals to pay off the Bonds in Second Mortgages at the rate of 120 ₩ cent., or six new Bonds for five Incomes. While the Incomes bear 10 ₩ cent. Currency Interest, they are due in September next, without mortgage security, or the means of enforcing Cash reimbursement of the Principal, the Second Mortgage bears 7 ₩ cent. Gold or 8 ₩ cent. Currency Interest, and the Mortgage lien can be enforced in case of default of Interest or Principal. The Stock of the Road attracts increased attention under the successful arrangement of its finances, and the friends of the concern, who have realized 25@30@40 ₩ cent. on the recent panic purchases of the Income, and 20@25 on the other Bonds of the Company, are ready to take hold of the Stock, looking to much higher prices later in the season.

In Gold the sales advanced at one time to 112¾ ₩ cent., but left off a fraction lower. The London Money market continues to look firm, and Exchange here is firm without much activity. Our own Money market is easy at 4@5 ₩ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ₩ cent. for Discounts.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 26.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅞	119¾
American Gold	112¼	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	106⅞
Pacific Mail	47	47⅜
St. Paul Common	44	44½
Western Union	80½	80⅜
Union Pacific	35¼	35⅞
Lake Shore	79⅛	80½
Toledo and Wabash	46½	46⅞
Harlem	131	131
North-west	55⅞	56½
North-west Preferred	73	73½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31½	31½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109½
Central New-Jersey	104½	105¾
Panama	115	115½
Erie	43	40⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	16½	16⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31¼

The Sub Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $9,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $19,000 Gold Interest.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	119⅝
5-20 reg., '62	117¼	5-20 coup., '67	120
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-20 reg., '64	119¼	5-20 coup., '68	119¾
5-20 coup., '64	119⅝	10-40 coup.	114¾
5-20 reg., '65	119½	5s, coup., '81	115
5-20 coup., '65	120⅛	6s currency	117¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118¾		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½	Del., L. & West. 1st	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91	Del., L. & West. 2d	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	91	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Tol.& W.Cons.Conv.	70½
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv.'76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83½
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Reg.	105	Quincy & T. 1st, '90	88½
N. Y. C. 1st, Coup.	106	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	83½
Erie 1st Extended	104	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Gal. & Chicago 2d	99½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85	105½	Morris & Es. 1st	106¾
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Morris & Es. 2d	99½
Harlem 1st 7s	104½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	106½
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs.	103	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs.	99½	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101⅞
Mich.C. Cons.7s,1902	99	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	107½
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	108½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	101½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₩ ct.	105	Cle. & P. Cons. S. F.	98
Cleve. & Tol. Sink.F.	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
C.,P'ville & A.Old bs.	98½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	89¾
Det., Mon. & T. Bs.	98	Chicago & Alton 1st	106¼
Buf. & Erie New Bs.	98	Ohio & M. Cons. S.F.	92⅞
Lake Shore Div. Bs.	97	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	91½
Lake S. Con. Reg. Bs.	96¾	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.	80
Pac. R. 7s,g'd by Mo.	98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94⅞
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs.	93¼	M.& St.P.1st 8s, P.D.	107
West. Pacific Bs.	87	M.&St.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D.	95
Union Pac. 1st Bs.	85½	M.& St.P.1st, La.C.D.	89½
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s	83⅜	M.&S.P.1st,I.& M.D.	81
Un. Pac. Income 10s	88	M.& St.P.1st, C.&M.	80⅝
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	86½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	81
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
C. & N. W. Sink. F.	102	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94
C. & N. W. Int. Bs.	99	Joliet & Chic. 1st	100
C. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	91	C., C. & Ind. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. West. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs.	87¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	103	Boston, H. & E. 1st	29¾
North Mo. 1st	86⅜	C. Falls & Min. 1st	76
H. & St. Jo. Land G.	95	B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s, G.	63
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	80¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	120¾	121
Pennsylvania Central	104½	104¾
Reading	117	117¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	21	21¼
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	91	91¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

In the matter of the foreclosure of the New-York and Oswego Midland First Mortgage of $8,000,000 there is a wide and apparently irreconcilable difference between the Trust plan, submitted by Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co. and the plan advertised by Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. We are not disposed to take any part in this competition beyond referring the First Mortgage Bondholders to the terms of the competing Bankers, to judge for themselves as what is best to be done in the assertion of their undoubted Mortgage rights. We believe they are ultimately secure, principal and interest, in any event, and have confidence that the Courts of New-York will enforce their primary lien upon this property of great value.

The Stock Exchange has placed the Harlem General Mortgage of $12,000,000 on the list of Stocks and Bonds for regular dealings. Also the General Mortgage of $6,800,000 of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road. This last-named road now embraces 342 miles, by consolidation with what was known heretofore as the Nashville and North-west Road. The whole length is 321 miles from Chattanooga, via Nashville, to Hickman, on the Mississippi River, exclusive of twenty-one miles Branches. Of the General Mortgage, $1,200,000 is reserved to pay off the Chattanooga and Nashville Mortgage, (Ante-War,) indorsed by the State of Tennessee, and also to pay $1,000,000 subsequent Mortgage on the whole line. The Trustees are Messrs. Adrian Iselin, V. K. Stevenson, and R. T. Wilson.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company have resolved upon Quarterly in place of Half-yearly Dividends. The first Quarterly Dividend will be paid April 24. The transfers close March 31.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

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Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
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Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent,
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No. 32 Wall st., New-York.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 26, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	6	Moss, bales	70
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Leather, sides	11,738
Cotton, bales	4,281	Spirits Turp., bbls.	19
Flour, bbls.	18,437	Resin, bbls.	101
Meal, bags	528	Butter, pkgs.	772
Wheat, bushels	48,860	Cheese, pkgs.	28
Corn, bushels	36,650	Beef, pkgs.	38
Oats, bushels	24,150	Pork, pkgs.	764
Barley, bushels	500	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,328
Peas, bushels	2,824	Lard, tcs.	2,412
Grass-seed, bags	36	Lard, kegs	150
Copper, bbls.	14	Grease, pkgs.	354
Copper, cakes	91	Stearine, pkgs.	205
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	20	Tallow, pkgs.	148
Eggs, bbls.	3,128	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,030
Beans, bbls.	310	Rice, pkgs.	113
Hemp, bales	12	Starch, pkgs.	850
Hops, bales	23	Tobacco, hhds.	82
Hides, No.	1,339	Tobacco, pkgs.	235
Hides, bdls.	178	Wool, bales	1
Skins, No.	81	Whisky, bbls.	663
Skins, bales	80		

The exports clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Canada, for Liverpool—2,886 bales Cotton, 27,701 bushels Wheat, 32,981 bushels Corn, 50 cases Can Goods, 906 bxs. Bacon, 492 bbls. Pork, 94 pkgs. Lard, 11 pkgs. Clocks, 50 bales Hogs' Hair, 332 bags Oil-cake, 5,994 bushels Peas, 33 tcs. Pork, 528 bags Oat-meal, 5 pkgs. Casings, 3,602 hhds. Tobacco, 16 logs Wood.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—18 pkgs. Drugs, 795 bales Tobacco, 154 pkgs. Coffee, 2 cases Cigars, 950 tcs. Lard, 553 bxs. Bacon, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 33 cases Tobacco, 29 cases Can Goods, 191 bales Furs, 30 bags Bone, 12 cases Machinery, 10 cks. Hair, 1,500 bxs. Extract, 350 Oars, 100 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 50 bales Cotton, 87 pkgs. Provisions, 9 bxs. Sausages, 80 pkgs. Trunks, 60 bxs. Clocks, 40 bxs. Hardware, 30 bales Leather, 179 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 4 cases American Chests, 11 cases Ordnance Stores, 55 bbls. Guts, 145 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 418 Hides, 1,084 sides Leather, 1 Gun, 1 Gun-carriage, 1 Caisson.

By the steamer Denmark, for London—32 pkgs. Drugs, 110 hhds. Asphaltum, 60 cks. Soy, 1,525 tcs. Beef, 571 tcs. Pork, 434 bbls. Pork, 245 pkgs. Tongues, 705 pkgs. Lard, 12 hhds. Stearine, 4,802 bxs. Cheese, 272 pkgs. Bacon, 132 bxs. Hams, 13 tcs. Bellies, 68 pkgs. Hardware, 6,000 Staves, 34 bxs. Clocks, 85 pkgs. Tobacco, 50 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 200 cks. Spermaceti, 7,800 bushels Corn, 500 bales Oil-cake, 573 pkgs. Tea, 7,853 bushels Wheat, 1,212 pkgs. Hides, 15 cases Mustard, 210 Car Wheels, 1 bales Furs, 60 pkgs. Casings, 85 bbls. Wax, 2,219 bbls. Flour, 12 bbls. Beef, 6 pkgs. Bark, 47 cases Sewing-machines, 94 hhds. Tobacco, 11 cks. Bristles, 35 cks. Grease, 12 cases Wire, 35 bales Cotton, 50 rolls Leather, 34 cases Paper, 250 bxs. Extract.

By the bark Alexander, for Liverpool—3,938 bbls. Tar.

By the brig Ella, for Leghorn—1,050 bbls. Alcohol, 1,660 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,556 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Creole, for Queenstown—11,721 bushels Corn.

By the ship John Mann, for Antwerp—1,450 bbls. Flour, 94 hhds. Tallow, 400 bbls. Resin, 650 tcs. Lard, 24,355 bushels Wheat, 25 tcs. Honey, 264 bxs. Bacon, 10,000 Staves.

By the brig M. Gibbs, for Mantanzas—8,020 Shooks, 106 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Idaho, for Cienfuegos—400 pkgs. Lard, 10 pkgs. Hams, 25 pkgs. Pork, 300 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Beans, 400 cases Refined Petroleum, 300 bags Rice, 1,500 reams Paper, 2,200 Shooks and Hogsheads, 900 pkgs. Hoops, 2 cases Tobacco, 12 Plows, 300 Empty Barrels.

By the brig Candidezzo Laura, for Trieste—450 tcs. Lard, 180 bxs. Backs, 100 bbls. Cotton-seed, 1,900 bbls. Resin, 41 tons Logwood.

ASHES—Pots have been held firmly on a basis of $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs., on, however, a limited business. Pearls continue wholly nominal.

BRICKS—Have been in quite moderate request within the previous range. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale at $3 75@$4 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50, ₩ 1,000.

COCOA—Has been in slack request throughout, with Maracaibo quoted at 23c.@27c.; Caracas at 14c.@15½c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand for early deliveries at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 2,329 bales, of which 799 bales last evening, including 1,300 bales to importers, 587 bales to spinners, 230 bales on speculation, and 212 bales in transit. Future deliveries have been in fair demand at steady prices. Sales last evening after 3 P. M.: April, 1,200 bales, 15 25-32c.; 1,100 bales, 15 13-16c.; May, 500 bales, 16 5-16c.; 200 bales, 16 11-32c.; June, 1,600 bales, 16 13-16c.; July, 1,100 bales, 17 7-32c.; 200 bales, 17 3-16c.; total, 5,900 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.—March, 100 bales, 15¾c.; April, 2,800 bales, 15 25-32c.; 100 bales, 15¾c.; 1,500 bales, 15 25-32c.; 100 bales, 15¾c.; 1,000 bales, 15 25-32c.; May, 100 bales, 16 9-32c.; 900 bales, 16 5-16c.; 100 bales, 16 11-32c.; 1,600 bales, 16 5-16c.; June, 1,200 bales, 16 13-16c.; 800 bales, 16 27-32c.; July, 100 bales, 17 7-32c.; 500 bales, 17¼c.; total, 10,900 bales; grand total, 17,400 bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,281 bales, including 854 bales from Norfolk, 179 bales from Savannah, 1,192 bales from Charleston, 307 bales from Baltimore, and 1,749 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,809 bales, and thus far this week, 52,956 bales, against 57,473 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,349,720 bales, against 2,990,621 bales the preceding season. Consolidated—(five days)—Exports, to Great Britain, 35,279 bales; to the Continent, 11,294 bales. Stock—In New-York, 132,456 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 680,127 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15½	15½
Low Middling	15⅞	15¾	16	16
Middling	16⅞	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

COFFEE—Rio has been reduced ¼c., and rather a better business results. Sales have been reported of 1,765 bags Rio, per Teniers, 23c., gold, and 3,500 bags per Alice, in Baltimore, at 23c., gold. Stock in first hands in New-York, March 26, 1874, 85,121 bags; Baltimore, 7,557 bags; Galveston, 1,000 bags; afloat and loading for New-York, 22,800 bags; afloat and loading for other ports in the United States, 33,500 bags; total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 149,978 bags. Total stock (other than Rio) 27,635 bags and 40,358 mats Java, 2,094 mats Singapore. For the week sales have been noted of 5,547 mats Java, ex Clara and Queen of the Seas; 93 bags Costa Rica; 537 bags San Domingo, shipped to Hamburg by first hands, sold for consumption on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21½c.; fair, 22½c.; good, 23½c.; prime, 24½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@25½c., gold; Java, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 23½c.@25½c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@24½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@25½c.; Mexican, 23c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 20c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@25½c., and Jamaica, 21c.@23c., gold, ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Herring have been quite moderately sought after, while Mackerel have been in fair request within our range, which indicates very slight changes. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5; [illegible] at $5 50@$6 50; Smoked Herring at [illegible] 80c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ₩ box. Dutch Herring, $1 20@$1 25 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a slow trade noted in State and Western Flour, within the previous range as to prices, buyers, however, having any existing advantage. A few dealings were reported in shipping extras, but not of much magnitude; 600 bbls. about fair Extra State were placed at $6 37½, and sundry odd lots of State and Western Extras at about former figures. Rather more inquiry has been noted for No. 2 stock, mostly for lots available at from $4 75@$5 25 ₩ bbl. Most other kinds have been very quiet, on the basis of our quotations. The sales reported since our last have been 9,200 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 37½; very good to fancy do. at $6 60@$7 60; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 00
Extra State	6 10@ 7 65
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 65
Extra City, trade and family	7 75@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₩ bbl....Canada Flour dull and nominal, within the range of $6 75@$9 ₩ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 75 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 370 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in request at unchanged prices, within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 40, for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 750 bbls....Bag-meal has been in demand within the range of $1 60@$1 70 for Coarse; $1 65@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 85 for White, ₩ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 10 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter for fancy, ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fairly active demand, mostly for export, and in good part for the Continent, and prices of the better grades have been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee stock was in particularly good request, partly to arrive. The poorer grades were not in much favor. Winter Wheat attracted but little attention, within the former nominal range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 121,000 bushels at $1 53@$1.59, in part for fair No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2; Milwaukee do., in store and afloat, mainly in store, closing at $1 54 for prime, in store; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 North-west do., mostly car stock; $1 47@$1 50 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do; $1 51 for choice do.; $1 54@$1 55 for fair to prime No. 1 do. do.; $1 42½@$1 55 for ungraded Spring, and $1 70@$1 75 for Amber Western and Pennsylvania; for forward delivery a moderate inquiry prevails at rather stronger prices; sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first ten days of April, on private terms, (and included the aggregate sales,) quoted at $1 52@$1 53 ₩ bushel....Corn has been moderately active, the demand having been in good part for export, but with more liberal offerings; prices have been quoted lower, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 88c.@92c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western, mostly at 90c.@92c. for fair to prime samples; 91c.@93c. for New Yellow Western, the latter for very choice; 92c. for White Western and Southern, the latter to arrive; 90c.@92c. for Old and New Mixed Western; 92c. for Old Mixed Western, in store; 90c. for prime New Mixed do., to arrive soon; and 90c., in part for fair Old do., also to arrive....Rye has been quite dull, since our last, within the range of from 97c.@$1 03....Barley has been in moderate demand, but at rather easier rates; sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels California and Foreign, mostly on private terms, but including some Danubian, in store, said to have been placed at $1 55....Of Barley-malt, small lots of Canada West were reported sold at $2 10; market dull....Oats have been less sought after, with White quoted about steady, and Mixed ½c.@1c. ₩ bushel lower. Sales have been reported of 43,000 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for Mixed Western; 62½c.@65c., mainly at 64c.@65c. for White do.; 55c.@61c. for unsound and inferior do....Feed salable within the range of $26@$33 ₩ ton....Hay and Straw without material alteration.

HIDES—Have been in very fair demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 3,000 Rio Grande, 500 Texas, 2,000 San Antonio, 3,800 Mexican, and 800 City Slaughter on private terms.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales in Boston at 9½c., gold, and 100 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted about steady as to values in the leading instances, with, however, a tame movement noted in nearly all kinds.

LEATHER—Has been quoted steady, with a fair average business reported in most kinds.

MOLASSES—There has been a light trade demand, with prices steadily held. We quote about as before: Cuba Muscovado, Refining, 31c.@35c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 33c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@73c., the latter for fancy. Yesterday's report of a sale of 40 hhds. Caibarien at 33c. was crowded out this morning.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very fair demand at stronger prices; sales have been reported of 1,430 bbls. Strained at $2 50@$2 55; 80 bbls. No. 2 at $2 70, and 25 bbls. No. 1 at $3. Spirits Turpentine has been in active demand and closed firmer, with merchantable order quoted at 47½c.; sales have been reported of 775 bbls. at 47c.@47½c. for merchantable and 48c. for New-York bbls.; also, 100 bbls. by order to April 15 at 47½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand, with Crude a trifle easier, and Refined held higher; Crude in bulk quoted 7c.@7¼c., with sales of 6,000 bbls., last evening, at 7¼c. Refined at 15c.; sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., by order, first half May, at 15⅞c.; 3,000 bbls., May 15 to 25, at 15¾c.; 5,000 bbls., first half April, at 15c., and 2,500 bbls., April 1 to 10, at 15c. Cases at 20c.; Naphtha at 9c. In Philadelphia Refined is quoted 14⅝c.@14⅞c., with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., April 1 to 10, at 14⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in active demand at higher prices; closing quietly at prices about 5c. off from highest figures. Sales have been 350 bbls. New Mess, special brand, on the spot, at $16 75; 250 bbls. do. for March at $16 60; 1,000 bbls. do. for April at $16 65; 750 bbls. do. for May at $16 70; 500 bbls. do. at $16 75, and 500 bbls. do. for June at $16 75; Extra Prime is quoted at $13 75@$14, with a sale of 50 bbls. at the inside price....Prime Mess has been inactive; a sale of 50 bbls. is noted at $14 62½, quoted at $14 50@$15....Bacon has been quiet and unsettled. Sales have been 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear together at 9⅛c. Smoked Meats have been in light trade demand; sales have been 3,400 Loose City Hams at 11½c.@12c., and 500 Loose City Shoulders at 8¼c....Lard—Western Steam was held higher, but closed weak. Sales have been 550 tcs., on the spot, at 9⅝c.@9 11-16c.; 50 tcs. choice at 9¾c.; 1,000 tcs. April at 9 11-16c., and 750 tcs. June at 10⅛c. Kettle—Sales have been 140 tcs. at 9¾c.; 250 tcs. (late yesterday) at 9⅞c.; 100 tcs. at 9⅞c. City Steam has been quiet, and held firmer. Sales have been 119 tcs. at 9⅝c., and some small lots at 9¾c. Refined is quiet at 10c.@10¼. Beef has been in fair jobbing demand, with sales of 330 bbls. We quote from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₩ tierce....Beef Hams have been quiet and unsettled. Sales, have been 75 bbls. on private terms. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held. Cut-meats have been sparingly dealt in at steady prices. Sales have been 41 tcs. Clear Bellies at 10¼c.; 5,000 lbs. Bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 9½c., and 500 loose fresh Shoulders at 6¾c.... Butter has been comparatively tame, the demand having been on a limited scale, with prices quoted weak and somewhat irregular. We quote: Firkins and tubs at from 34c.@45c. for ordinary to prime State and nearby products, and at 45c.@48c. for prime to choice; 42c.@48c. for fair to choice do. pails; 31c.@39c. for Western; 34c.@38c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 33c.@42c. ₩ lb. New-made State stock, 30c.@46c.... A good inquiry has been noted for Cheese, chiefly on export account, at firm rates. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very choice Factory; Skimmed stock, 5c.@14c. ₩ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, in a jobbing way, with Carolina now quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 25, free, and $3 50@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been selling rather slowly since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 6c., gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Sales have been reported of 3,000 bags Linseed at $2 55, gold, cash.

SKINS—Have been quoted about steady on a rather slow trade. Honduras Deer quoted at 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American trimmed, 62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 57½c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat have been firm, with Tampico quoted at 48c.@50c.; Matamoros, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@40c., currency, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in active demand on refining account, at a trifle better prices; sales have been reported since our last of 5,100 hhds., 600 bags, and 2,400 bxs., (including 2,100 hhds. that were placed late yesterday,) as follows: 3,413 hhds. Muscovado, on the basis of 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for fair to good; 336 hhds. scant good Refining do. at $7 56; 100 hhds. do. on private terms; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 168 hhds. do. at $8 56; 596 hhds. Molasses Sugars at 6⅜c.@7⅛c.; 100 hhds. do. at 7c.; 150 hhds. do. at 7¼c.; 369 bxs. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 800 bxs. do. at $8 56; 1,233 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.; 602 bags do. at 8¾c. We now quote: Fair Refining, 7⅜c.; Good do., 7⅝c.; Prime do., 7¾c.; Fair to Choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅞c.@8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7⅛c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, with Crushed at 10¼c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow, 7¾c.@8⅞c. ₩ lb.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1874	17,266	29,635	171,808	49
Receipts since Mar. 1	54,425	28,037	62,840	2,168
Total	71,691	57,672	234,648	2,217
Sales since March 1	34,083	18,081	64,247	1,249
Stock March 26, 1874	37,608	39,591	170,401	968
Stock March 27, 1873	20,644	24,714	122,698	3,973
Stock March 28, 1872	23,522	32,746	104,417	1,249
Stock March 30, 1871	26,252	36,966	205,842	2,431

SOAP—There has been a fair jobbing demand noted for supplies, with Castile quoted steady at 9½c.@9⅞c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade in this line has been quite tame since our last, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. Mace quoted at $1 17@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 12½@$1 17½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves, 45c.@47½c.; East India Pepper at 20½c.@22c.; White Pepper at 31c.@31½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c., gold.

TALLOW—Has been in less demand, with prices unchanged; sales have been reported of 24 bbls. common at 6¾c., and 75,000 lbs. out-of-town stock at 7⅜c.@7½c. Stearine has been held higher, with an active trade; sales, 503 tcs. at 9⅞c.@10c. for immediate delivery, and 10c.@10¼c. for April.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of equal to 425 bbls., in lots, at 97½c.@98c.; market firmer.

FREIGHTS—The general market has shown rather more animation, but rates have been again quoted easier, especially for Grain, though the later engagements indicated rather more steadiness. The chartering business was quite moderate. The demand was mostly for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades at about former figures. ...To Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@6¾d.; 24,000 bushels do. (in bulk) at 6½d.@6¾d., and 18,000 bushels do. at 7d. ₩ standard bushel; 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. for Compressed; 400 bxs. Bacon at 30s., and by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. as it [illegible] ....To London, by steam, 250 bbls. Pork at 5s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 23s....To Glasgow, by steam, 5,000 bushels Corn at 7d.; 50 bxs. Bacon at 32s. 6d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 4s....To Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, and 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d....To Antwerp, by steam, 20 cases Tobacco at 35s. ₩ 40 feet....To Rotterdam, by steam, 550 tcs. Lard at 40s....To Genoa, by sail, 500 Hides on private terms....To Havre, Antwerp, or Rotterdam, a British bark, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d....To a Continental port, direct, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 4½d....To Bremen, a German ship, hence, with about 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....To Havre, an American bark, 800 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....To Beyrout, a British bark, hence, with about 10,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 45c....To the Continent, an American ship, with about 4,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20½ for No. 2 do., fresh, spot; April, $1 18⅝; May, $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 15½@$1 16; Rejected, $1 07½@$1 09. Corn firm and in fair demand at 63¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, fresh, cash; April, 62⅝c.@62¾c.; May, 65½c.; new No. 2 Mixed, 60c.; Rejected Old, 58½c.@59c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. for No. 2, fresh. Barley quiet and weak at $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 Spring; $1 33 for No. 3 do., fresh. Pork active and higher at $14 90 April, $15 15 May. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 05 cash, $9 25 May. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 5½c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders; $8@$8 05 for Short Rib Middles; 8⅜c.@8½c. for Short Clear do., all loose, spot. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 92c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Flour dull and drooping; lower to sell; small business. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 24 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn slow, closing weak; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 62c. in elevator, 63⅞c. April. Oats steady at 49c.@50c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley flat. Rye steady at 91½c.@92c. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork firm at $15 50@$15 75. Dry-salted Meats firm and active for futures; sales of Clear Rib Sides, at Keokuk, at 8c., buyer until April 10; do., at St. Joseph, at 8c., buyer last half of April; do., here, 8⅜c., seller May. Bacon strong and active for futures; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9⅜c., seller last half of May; 9⅝c. last half of June; 8⅞c. last half of July; other sales private. Lard firm and active at 9c. at Keokuk and St. Joseph, April and May. Live Hogs firm at $4 75@$5 10 for light; $5 10@$5 25 for medium; $5 30@$5 75 for heavy. Cattle scarce and wanted at $2 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$5 75 for choice to extra. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs, and 1,100 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 57,200 bushels; Corn, 52,351 bushels; Oats, 70,750 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Peas, 900 bushels. Exports for the last forty-eight hours—Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 47,200 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels White Canada at $1 60@$1 75; 500 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50. Corn scarce and higher; sales, 2,000 bushels new, on track, at 77c.; held at 78c.; old at 80c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 70@$1 80; Western, $1 65@$1 85. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 85@$2. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, March 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 65 for No. 2 White Wabash, $1 45 for No. 3 do., $1 55 for No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47½ for Amber Michigan—April, $1 48; May, $1 55; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 do., $1 44@$1 44½—April, $1 45; May, $1 49½. Corn firm and in fair demand at 69½c. for High Mixed—March and April, 68½c.; May, 70c.; June, 70½c.; Low Mixed, 67c.; no grade, 65½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed sold at $5 35. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—Flour steady at $5 70@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 27 for No. 1; $1 23¼ for No. 2; April, $1 23½; May, $1 27. Corn active and higher at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed fresh. Oats firmer at 43¾c. for No. 2 fresh. Rye steady at 87½c. for No. 1 fresh. Barley steady at $1 65 for No. 2 Spring; $1 42 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $15 25 cash; $15 50 June. Hams unchanged. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders unchanged; boxed Middles, 8½c.@9¼c. Lard steady at 9c.@9¼c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 35,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 45. Corn firmer and higher; Mixed, 65c.@68c. Oats steady at 54c.@58c. Rye firm at $1 05@$1 06. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork held at $16; sales last evening at $15 87½. Lard quiet; light offerings of Steam at 9½c.; Kettle, 9½c.@9¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c., latter an extreme; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; sales of Clear at 9c., loose. Whisky firm at 92c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 26.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 56. Corn steady but dull at 80c. Oats unchanged; sales, 1 car State at 55c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted and $1 55 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

DETROIT, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 62½@$1 63 for Extra; $1 54½@$1 54¾ for No. 1 White; $1 44½ for Amber Michigan. Corn dull at 72c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Clover-seeds sold at $6. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 3,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 56c.@62c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $16. Bulk Meats—5⅞c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¾c.; Kegs, 9⅝c. Whisky sold at 92c.

ALBANY, March 26.—Wheat, no movement. Rye quiet; held at $1 in store. Corn firmer and higher; Western Mixed, old and new, 85c.@88c.; sales, 1,000 bushels in store. Barley held very firmly, with no sales. Oats less firm; sales, 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 61c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 43c. Resin firm at $1 97½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 90 for Hard, $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Corn firm. Oats firm. Petroleum quiet at 11⅜c.@12c. for Standard White; 16c.@16½c. for car lots of State test.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Cotton easy; light demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 423 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,672 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,254 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,163 bales; exports coastwise, 650 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 378,218 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 642 bales; gross, 1,302 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,486 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 5,200 bales; stock, 269,771 bales.

MOBILE, March 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 126 bales; exports coastwise, 1,797 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 53,553 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 26—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M. the Bank of England Directors posted their card announcing that no change had been made in the rate of discount. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92@92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway shares, 38½@38¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 38½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 38¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £25,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £45,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 46⅞ ₩ cent., is now 44⅞ ₩ cent. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 85c.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 37¼@37½.

PARIS, March 26—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 22,095,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8¼d.; do. do. deliverable May and June, at 8d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Upland, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., shipped April and May, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,700 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d.@34s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 26.—Petroleum, 33¾f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, March 26.—Sugar, 26s. 6d.@27s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 24s. for do., afloat.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ₩ cwt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

Public notice is hereby given that a petition of the property-owners, with map and plan, for the change of grade in 31st st., between 9th and 10th avs., is now pending before the Common Council.

All persons interested in the above-mentioned change of grade, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 27th day of March, 1874.

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $3 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO STOVES (ONE COOK [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—L'ŒIL CREVÉ. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Mr. SELKREG, of the Senate, is an injured gentleman. He and a few other stupid members of that body seem to think that newspapers have no right to express any opinions on public men or public affairs. And, indeed, if their theories are to be adopted, it would be the shortest plan for a general gag-law to be passed by the Legislature, (never mind the Constitution,) and for newspaper offices to put up the shutters. Mr. SELKREG says that he has been slandered, and Mr. MADDEN—another idiot—regretted "that THE TIMES had endeavored to blacken the character of any legislator." Now here are the comments of THE TIMES upon which all this chatter is founded:

> Rumor has not yet assigned any price to the favorable report of the Senate Committee on the Beach Pneumatic Company's bill. It ought certainly to be a good deal higher than the sum credited to the Assembly committee, for the job is a very scandalous one indeed. As pointed out in the minority report, signed by Mr. TOBEY, it proposes to compel the City to pay half the expense of the new Broadway underground scheme, and to do so without exercising the slightest control over the mode of spending the money. Senator MADDEN and his friends may rest assured that the tax-payers of New-York, however patient, will not stand this. At least three companies now propose to build quick-transit railroads at their own expense, and the State Senate may as well abandon at the outset the attempt to force the people to pay for a fourth road, which we shall be able to do without. Meanwhile, we invite special attention to the names figuring on either side of the division over this bill.

If a newspaper cannot publish such comments as the above without incurring the wrath of the Legislature, it would be better to let us know it at once, in order that it may be definitely understood that the freedom of the press is abolished in New-York State.

The only mystery to us in all this is, not that there are fools in the Legislature—for that we knew before—but that there are not enough sensible men in it to protest against these scandalous proceedings. We do not look for gratitude, or even for justice; but surely there are some members of the Legislature who ought to remember that there might not have been a Republican majority in that body to-day but for our exertions between 1870 and 1872. In all our criticism upon the Legislature, we have been guided by a sense of duty to the public—the principle by which alone we have gained the confidence of that public. We beg people who think it an easy matter to speak the truth within the ranks of the Republican Party, to mark the treatment with which we are at present favored from the "leaders" of the party at Albany and Washington. It is the reward of independence—and we are perfectly satisfied with it. But how many of the persons who preach to us about independence would care to face all this injustice and abuse?

These insinuations about the way of doing business at Albany are not satisfactory to the editor of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*. He may abuse lobbying himself—but he will not allow anybody else to spoil the business. His sympathies are now entirely with ALVORD and LINCOLN. He thinks they will do "much good" by their dragooning committee. He flatters himself they will make the editors "squirm." He should remember that all editors are not made in the same mold. We rather think we recollect an editor who was summoned to Washington on some such proceeding as this of TOM ALVORD'S, and who did "squirm" in a manner curious to behold. On that occasion, but for our help, the said editor would most undoubtedly have been laid by the heels—for *his* case was a very different one from that of the editors now threatened. The *Commercial* was then very loud about the freedom of the press—but it quite approves of the present proceedings. A man may be very corrupt, but can he not *sometimes* rise to the level of his fellow-men, or, at least, show the virtue of a dog—gratitude?

A sensible conclusion in regard to street obstruction was reached by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, by the repeal of all ordinances which allow those obstructions, and directing them to be removed. The ordinance passed yesterday unanimously by the Aldermen does something more than relieve our merchants from the annoyances and extortions of the Permit Bureau. Rigidly enforced, it will render any obstruction of the sidewalks impossible, and the Aldermen are to be congratulated upon doing all in their power to afford the public this long-desired relief. We hope the Assistant Aldermen will concur in the ordinance without delay. We cannot too soon have an end of the exactions of the Permit Bureau, and of sidewalk incumbrances.

Not only is the contest for the Massachusetts Senatorship still undecided, but there are no signs that a conclusion is near at hand. Mr. DAWES still leads, and yesterday gained slightly over his previous vote, but he still needs forty-five for an election. The chances are that he cannot get them so long as the friends of Mr. HOAR adhere to him, and there does not seem to be much likelihood that they will abandon him for Mr. DAWES. The only way out of the difficulty appears to be for the friends of both to concentate upon some third candidate. At this distance it is apparent that the election of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS would be the most gratifying end of a struggle which is becoming too protracted to be altogether creditable.

Havana dispatches announce that "the financial crisis continues on its onward march." As, however, the banks refuse to discount any kind of commercial paper, it would be concluded in any community but a Spanish one that the crisis had already come. One result of the state of things in Havana may be commended to the notice of the advocates of unlimited paper money. The planters have refused to do business unless on a gold basis, and the only remedy now perceived for the illimitable depreciation of the currency and the financial ruin threatening the community is that everybody should follow the planters' example.

SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings in the State Assembly, on Wednesday, in relation to the press and the Railroad Committee, are likely to be remembered when more important events are forgotten. For it is quite clear that certain members of the Legislature, not quite satisfied with the reputations they have acquired, and exasperated by the comments of the newspapers, propose to try whether it is not possible to frighten journalists from touching "disrespectfully" on Albany matters. As Mr. WORTH candidly admitted, it is desirable to drag editors up to Albany now, "in order to *secure the members from future attacks.*" Hence a motion was carried authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to enter the offices of the offending papers in New-York, and compel the attendance of any persons connected with them whom Mr. ALVORD may choose to pick out. And this, Mr. WORTH and his fellow-dunderheads think, will prevent future attacks. It will not prevent them so far as we are concerned. When we find a man or a committee failing in duty, we shall denounce either or both just as freely as ever, or a little more so—and we shall continue to do that, even though we were dragged to Albany every day during the session. So Mr. WORTH may make his mind easy on *that* point.

The offense of the New-York papers has consisted in this—they have dared to criticise the conduct of certain members of the Legislature, especially a man named LINCOLN. This LINCOLN would like to have a new chamber at Albany, in the shape of a Star Chamber, which should be empowered to order offending journalists to undergo suitable torture—say, listening to a long speech from LINCOLN. During the present session, the Railroad Committee has carefully "blocked" every rapid-transit scheme but one, and that one, by a curious coincidence—of course it was only a coincidence—was Mr. VANDERBILT'S. Upon this, all sorts of rumors were circulated. Our correspondent at Albany repeated one of those rumors, and we had also heard it from members of the Legislature. In the interests of the public we warned the committee that their course would be carefully watched; and this is the extent of *our* offense. For thus exercising a function without which the press would be utterly useless to the people, and might as well be abolished at once, Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. ALVORD propose to compel us to pay a visit to Albany, by way of illustrating what the freedom of the press really means in a free country, according to *their* ideas. Mr. ALVORD is fully convinced that the editors at whom he is aiming will quake in their shoes when they receive his summons. Well, we shall see about that. Mr. LINCOLN knows perfectly well that these editors cannot *prove* that any corruption has been practiced at Albany. The business is not managed in such a way as that anybody and everybody can watch it. A. D. BARBER is a briber by profession—but we might not be able to prove that he had ever bribed anybody. "Skilled talent" is the name given to the traffic by one of its professors, and a part of the skill consists in "covering up the tracks" of all who are engaged in it. Nobody could prove that WINANS took money—but everybody believed he did. You cannot prove these things. Naturally, therefore, it is quite safe to drag a few editors to Albany, and require them to produce proofs of corruption at Albany. They cannot do it. We can tell Mr. ALVORD that much beforehand, and it is about all that he will get out of us—unless he wants to know confidentially our opinion of the Railroad Committee, or of himself.

But if Mr. ALVORD and Mr. LINCOLN suppose they can intimidate THE TIMES by dragging any portion of its staff to Albany, we can tell them, without mincing the matter, that they are a pair of numskulls. An interview with Mr. ALVORD is, no doubt, a pleasure to be much desired, and for aught we know it may be worth going all the way to Albany to enjoy. But when Mr. ALVORD betrays the Legislature into an open warfare on the press, he may gratify his own injured vanity and hot temper, but he puts the Legislature into a very false position. If the Legislature of the State of New-York has its rights, the press has its rights also, and it will not be slow or powerless in defending them. At any rate, we shall defend *our* rights, even if we stand single-handed. The press, on this particular subject, has been protecting the interests of the people—indeed, it can scarcely interfere on any matter upon which the Legislature is acting, without finding itself on the people's side, for the Legislature too often thinks of anybody and everybody but the public. We shall go to Albany if we are required to do so, but we shall refuse to surrender the rights and privileges to which every journalist is entitled in this age in a free country. Mr. ALVORD is not quite the object of awe and terror which his friends persuade him that he is. Salt has rendered him a curiosity, as it did Lot's wife; but we are not at all afraid of curiosities.

As for the discussion in the Assembly, it was one of the most disgraceful things ever heard or seen in this State. Mr. ALVORD (who has not been attacked, so far as we know,) seems to have acted more like a man bereft of his wits than like an elderly gentleman whose reputation is—what it is. Mr. LINCOLN, of Ontario County, stimulated by this exhibition, went into a paroxysm of rage; and while the fit was upon him he behaved, not like a man representing a portion of the people of a great State, but like some quarrelsome rowdy who had just emerged from an Albany bar-room—red, furious, and cursing wildly. He declared that no Assemblyman cared for THE TIMES, while fairly foaming at the mouth at the bare mention of the paper. It was quite evident that one man there cared very much for it. What Mr. LINCOLN may say or think of us is to the last degree unimportant; but since what we have to say of him is based upon truth, we can understand the wild fury which seized him when two lines of criticism—which is all we have hitherto accorded to him—appeared in our columns. We shall probably follow his course with a little more curiosity and interest hereafter. At present he has little reason to be proud of his reputation; for he is a type of those "legislators" who have, for some years past, degraded and injured the State; who have used their privileges for all kinds of base purposes, and who form the greatest stumbling-blocks to-day to the prosperity and welfare of the community.

A FINANCIAL DECISION AT LAST.

The Senate indorsed last night the decision arrived at by the House on Monday, that the issue of the $44,000,000 of "reserve" notes should be legalized, and the maximum amount of United States notes fixed at $400,000,000. The bill under discussion was that reported from the Committee on Finance by Mr. SHERMAN, and entitled "A bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking." The voting yesterday turned exclusively upon the first section of the bill, which as reported to the Senate read as follows: "The maximum limit of United States notes is hereby fixed at $382,000,000, at which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided." The "reduction" referred to is rather of the nature of conversion, *i. e.*, the bill provides that after the issue of circulating notes to the amount of $1,000,000 under its free-banking clauses, legal-tender notes to the amount of $82,000,000 shall be retired. In other words, the bill first legalized the issue of the $26,000,000 of reserve notes now in circulation, then provided for reducing the legal-tender issue to $300,000,000, substituting for the $82,000,000 to be called in and cancelled, $1,000,000 of national bank notes to be issued by banking associations in any State or Territory having a less proportion of national bank circulation than the State of New-York. Of course the $18,000,000 of the legal-tender reserve not yet issued would have ceased on the passage of this bill to have any legal existence.

The first section of this bill now stands amended as follows: "The maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000." Before the vote was reached on this amendment, a division took place on the amendment of Mr. SCHURZ fixing the "maximum limit" of United States notes at $356,000,000. This was lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 40 nays. In the minority we find the following States represented thus: New-Hampshire 1, Connecticut 1, Rhode Island 1, Maine 2, Vermont 1, New-York 2, New-Jersey 1, Delaware 2, Indiana 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1, Texas 1, Nevada 1, California 2. Of five Senators who paired for the bill, Vermont furnishes 1, New-Jersey 1, Texas 1, Nevada 1, and Oregon 1. Thus we have 7 New-England Senators, 6 from the Middle States, 2 from the South, 3 from the West, and 5 from the Pacific States, voting to fix the amount of legal-tender notes at $356,000,000. Of these 23 votes 18 were given by Republicans and 5 by Democrats.

The decisive vote on the amendment fixing the maximum of the legal tenders at $400,000,000 was 31 yeas to 26 nays. The majority, on the basis of locality, is thus composed: 14 Western Senators, 15 from the South, 1 (Mr. SPRAGUE) from New-England, and 1 from the Pacific slope, (Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon.) The minority is made up as follows: New-England Senators, 8; Middle States, 5; Western, 5; Southern, 5; Pacific States, 3. The majority is composed of 23 Republicans and 8 Democrats; the minority of 18 Republicans and 8 Democrats. It will thus be seen that the demand for inflation in the Senate comes almost exclusively from the West and South, and that on party lines the vote merely shows that the division of Republican sentiment in the Senate is all but equal, and of Democratic sentiment absolutely so. It might reasonably be supposed that it would be a severe tax on the ingenuity of the Democratic press to make partisan capital out of any such vote. As a beginning for the revived "hard money" platform, the action of Democratic Senators, yesterday, was not encouraging.

Such mischief as has been done by yesterday's decision of the Senate will be greatly aggravated if either Mr. MERRIMON'S amendment, providing for a further issue of $46,000,000 of national bank notes, or Mr. LOGAN'S, providing for inflation without any limit at all, be accepted. We trust that a vote will be reached at once on these mischievous proposals, and that its result will be to commit the Senate against inflating the currency beyond the limit already agreed to. It is possible to calculate the effect of the $400,000,000 limit; to expand the circulation further would be to open the door to financial evils which defy all calculation.

MR. SCHULTZ'S CONUNDRUMS.

Mr. SCHULTZ, in his speech at Steinway Hall, appealed to THE TIMES for enlightenment in respect to the system of Revenue laws; which he justly thinks need to be revised and simplified. We believe him to be a sincere and earnest inquirer after truth upon an important subject, and we therefore gladly impart the information he seeks. As it is necessary for one who would comprehend problems in geometry to correctly appreciate such rudiments as the definition of a straight line, a right-angled triangle, and a circle, so is it needful for Mr. SCHULTZ to get a firm hold of the fact that the basis of our ad valorem rates of duty is the wholesale price or actual market value at the date of exportation in the principal markets of the country from which goods are imported into the United States. He may doubt the wisdom of such laws, but if he denies their existence, we commend him to a careful perusal of the legislation by Congress of 1842, 1851, and 1865.

Nearly eight years ago, Congress declared—on July 28, 1866—that in determining dutiable values there shall be added to this wholesale price or market value certain expenses of transportation to the shipping vessel, together with commissions, brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges. These elements of dutiable value are to be ascertained and returned to the Collector by the appraisers, and on that basis he computes and levies the rates prescribed by law. Congress could, if it had seen fit, have added other items to the wholesale foreign price, in order to make the dutiable value—as it did in 1799, when it added twenty per cent. to the actual cost of the merchandise if imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ten per cent. from any other place or country, including all charges, commissions, and outside packages. Or, as in 1833, Congress could have directed that duties be assessed upon the *home* value, which is the value at the port where the same may be entered.

Now, having prescribed what shall constitute *dutiable* value to be ascertained by the appraisers, Congress has by parallel legislation ordained what shall be the *invoice* value, and it is about this last that Mr. SCHULTZ appears so much perplexed. Or rather he seems to be unable to understand why Congress should have made dutiable value a different thing, and predicated at a different time and place, from invoice value. He asks, if he manufactures silks in France in 1870, and in 1872 consigns them to New-York for sale, whether, if the value of the silks on the two dates differs, he is to take the value of 1870 or 1872? If he will turn to the law of 1863, Mr. SCHULTZ will see that silks so situated must be invoiced at "the actual market value thereof at the time and place when and where the same were procured or manufactured." Is there any opportunity for doubt or dispute over that language? The law says to Mr. SCHULTZ that if he will state his appreciation of the true market value of those silks in France in 1870, the appraisers will ascertain the actual market value at the date of their shipment to this country from Brest or Havre. If Mr. SCHULTZ will also read the oath which he would be required to sign and take, he will discover that he is required to swear to the fair market value "at the time or times, and place or places, when and where procured."

Mr. SCHULTZ asks if he *buys* pig-iron at Glasgow, and ships it there for New-York, but sends the invoice by way of Liverpool, and the iron is delayed two weeks, and, meanwhile, the price advances, whether he is to invoice it at the time of lading or at the time of sailing? If he will turn again and read the first section of the law of 1863, he will see that he must produce to the Consul at Glasgow (not Liverpool) an invoice containing "a true and full statement of the time when and the place where the same [pig-iron] was purchased, and the actual cost thereof and all charges thereon." We do not believe that if Mr. SCHULTZ had read the law he would have asked any such question. Nor do we believe if he had read the oath printed on the back of every entry, which he would be required to sign and take, and wherein he declares "that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the *actual cost* of said goods," &c., that he would have applied to us for enlightenment. He would have seen that the times, places, and values of invoices are fixed arbitrarily by the law, and that they cannot be subsequently varied by any individuals or any events. The delay in the sailing of the shipping vessel to which he refers could not have varied the price which he paid for the pig-iron to the seller in Glasgow, nor could it have varied his appreciation of the fair value of his silks in 1870.

Mr. SCHULTZ asks us another question in respect to an importation of an article called cutch, an astringent extract used in dyeing and in tanning leather. We will let Mr. SCHULTZ state this question in his own language:

> "He next mentioned the case of a cargo of a bark which had come from Canada to New-York, it having absolutely no value in Canada in consequence of the abundance of bark there. The case got into the courts, and caused so much confusion that one of the Judges went in imagination to Liverpool to fix the value. He wanted to know what THE TIMES had to say to the moral aspect of this case, and he promised that when it would have answered these, then he would be prepared with a great many more."

We have made inquiry about this importation, and find that the question involved was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1855, wherein the court said that in ascertaining the dutiable value of cutch, a product of the East Indies, imported into Boston from Halifax, the appraisers must inquire what are the principal markets in Great Britain, of which country Halifax is a part, for the goods in question, and appraise the cutch according to its value in those markets. The appraisers said that London and Liverpool were the principal markets of the country of exportation, and the court said that the appraisers being the tribunal appointed by law to determine this question, their decision was conclusive upon the importer and upon the Government. It appeared on the trial that this cargo was the only one ever known to have been sold in or exported from Halifax. The importer said the value should be predicated upon the value in Halifax, which, as Mr. SCHULTZ says, was next to nothing at all. But the appraisers decided that in such a case they could inquire for the value in Liverpool and London.

We have now answered the inquiries put to us by Mr. SCHULTZ, and, in order not to offend his susceptibilities, we have done so without taking advice or information from any officer or clerk of the Custom-house. It appears to us a little strange that a merchant and a revenue reformer, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce, a special committee of which, assisted by learned lawyers, has had the subject in charge for so many months, should, at this late day, turn to us for such elementary information. But so long as we believe, as we now do, that Mr. SCHULTZ is sincere and honest in his searching after truth, we shall gladly answer any inquiries he may put to us touching this important subject.

AN IMPORTANT VOTE.

Credit must be given the House of Representatives for coming to some conclusions on important questions. Only the other day, the flow of debate was stopped on the Currency bill, and a vote taken which gave the country decisive evidence of the opinion of the House upon this subject. Next to the financial problem, the most important matter before Congress is that of transportation, and on this the House yesterday reached a decision, by passing the bill of Mr. MCCRARY to "regulate commerce by railroad among the several States," by a vote of 121 to 116. This decision was not obtained without full and candid discussion of the grave public questions involved. It may, therefore, be received as the deliberate judgment of the House that Congress has the power to regulate commerce by railroad, and should exercise it in the interests of the people.

The bill which has been thus sanctioned by one branch of Congress is without a precedent in our legislation. Until recently, the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States was one of no practical value, and it was consequently but little discussed; and, of course, but few of our public men held any decided views regarding it. But for several years past, this matter has been rapidly coming to the foreground in our affairs. The grain production of the West, more than keeping pace with the means of transportation to the sea-board, made the problem presented of immediate and pressing consequence. The necessities of producers naturally hastened and extended the organization of the granges, which, in its turn, led to an active and systematic warfare upon what were deemed railroad extortions. Such a contest as this could not be kept out of Congress. Nor could a decision be unreasonably delayed. A majority of the people believing that they were suffering great hardships from the exactions of railroads, and that relief could only be obtained from Congressional action, their representatives were quite certain to reflect their views. The action of the House, therefore, causes no surprise.

But it must be admitted that the House has ventured upon an experiment. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of nine Railroad Commissioners, who are given the power of fixing the maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers over all lines of railroads extending into or through two or more States. The penalties for any violation of these rates are severe and ample. Power is given the Commissioners to inflict them. It was supposed, and, we presume, with good reason, that the corporations would seek to evade the act by the plea that a railroad, holding its franchise from a State, could not possibly extend beyond State limits, so that, in fact, there is no such thing as inter-State lines of railroads. To meet this plea the following section was placed in the bill:

> "That in all cases where two or more persons, companies, or corporations unite together for the purpose of transporting freight or passengers over several lines of railroad from a place in one State to a place in another State, the several lines thus operated together shall be treated, for all the purposes of this act, as one line: and each and every of such persons, companies and corporations shall be bound by the provisions of this act, and liable for any violation thereof. And in all cases where several lines of railway are united, or connected together, and engaged in carrying freight or passengers into or through two or more States, by a continuous route, whether under one management or not, it shall not be lawful for them, or any of them, to evade the operation of this act by any form of contract designed for that purpose; and it shall be competent in all suits brought under this act to show that the defendant was in fact, when the alleged extortion occurred, engaged in operating a part of a continuous line of inter-State commerce; and upon such fact being made to appear such defendant shall be held subject to the provisions of this act, whatever the character or form of the contract between such defendant and the shipper may have been."

It will be seen from these provisions that the House is determined in good faith to regulate the charges upon all the through lines of the country. If this bill becomes a law, and is enforced, the Commissioners will fix the charge for every passenger and every pound of freight passing beyond State limits over a continuous line, whether managed by one corporation or a dozen. It is obvious that this is the broadest possible assertion of the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, and it is but just to the advocates of the measures to say that, sincerely believing the power to exist, they base its exercise upon national necessities. That a law of this kind, properly administered, would afford some relief to the people without inflicting any unnecessary hardships upon the railroads cannot be denied, and when the demand for relief was so pressing, the House cannot be blamed for its action. But we suppose the friends of this measure will not claim that it fully solves the transportation problem. The needs of the West cannot be wholly met by the comparatively small reductions in railroad rates which are possible. The capacity of our water ways must be augmented, and the production of the West must be diversified, so that home consumption of its cereals may be increased. Mr. MCCRARY'S bill, while conferring some temporary benefits, would have its chief value in demonstrating that no permanent relief can be obtained from the regulation of railroads by act of Congress.

THE STORE-KEEPER'S WEAKNESS.

Among the annoyances incidental to housekeeping, few are so trying to the temper as that weakness of the store-keeper which flatters him into the belief that he knows the wants of his customers very much better than they do themselves. "Mr. Blank has sent you the green tea this time, ma'am, for he says he knows you'll like it better." Many a time the good-natured housekeeper has had her patience severely tested by some such remark as this from a servant who had been sent for a parcel of breakfast tea. So it is with the sugar, the flour, and the butter. The store-keeper, in spite of the remonstrances of the maid, insists on sending something that is not ordered, just because he wants to show how much superior his judgment is to that of his customers. In the dry-goods store, the same troublesome system is observed in a less degree. If the messenger is known to the autocrat of the establishment, the chances are that he will send a "remnant of some extra-nice goods," instead of the yard or two of material ordered. The dealer in hardware is very little better than the grocer. If the housekeeper wants single hooks for a closet he will send double ones; if she wants inch nails, he will send inch and a half; and if she wants a coal-scuttle partly covered at the mouth, to prevent the coal from falling upon the carpet, he will send the old-fashioned open one, and tell the servant to say that he had plenty of the other kind, but knew that she would not like them in the long run.

The crockery-store keeper is by no means the least provoking to the housekeeper. Persons who desire to replace some broken pieces of a China breakfast, dinner, or tea set, are usually particular to have a perfect match. The crockery man is above such "foolish whims." If he cannot supply the deficiency without having to go to the wholesale store, he will promptly reason himself into the conviction that certain odd pieces which he has in stock will suit to a charm. The messenger may object, on the ground that there are no flowers on the set to be matched, but this matters not; he has formed the opinion that the match is as nearly perfect as possible, and he is sure that Mrs. So-and-So will agree with him. Under such circumstances, the messenger has really no option but to take what is given her, and she often gets more than she bargained for, after marching home. The shoe-maker, in his own way, is not a whit behind the crockery man. Send an innocent school-girl to him for a pair of shoes, and the chances are as ten to one that he will fit her so tightly as to put her in misery, until she has almost kicked her toes through. The butcher and the dealer in poultry likewise contrive, not only to excite the anger of the housekeeper, but of the house-owner and all that dwell within his gates. Send for chops off the leg, and they will be cut off the loin. Send for lamb chops, and you get ram chops. Send for a tender chicken, and the poultry man deliberately instructs the servant to say that a fat fowl will prove a much more acceptable dish, and so on. The keeper of the drug store is not superior to these little weaknesses any more than the grocer or the crockery man. There are few druggists who have not a very "strong" weakness for entering into competition with the quack doctor by putting up articles for this, that, and the other use, and labeling them with their own labels. As a result of this ambition, it often occurs that when a lady sends an order for a certain kind of tooth-powder, the druggist fills it by substituting his own make for that which she is desirous of having, and tells the messenger to say that he is positive she will like it better, for the ingredients are better, and the price the same, or it may be a trifle less.

Thus it is in every branch of retail trade. We do not, for a moment, mean to say that all retail traders are bitten with this mania. Nothing of the sort. There are hundreds, aye, thousands, of them who have the good sense to understand that no trader is so highly approved of and so prosperous as he who treats the servant as the mistress, refrains from experimenting, and rigidly complies with orders. The worst of it is that a considerable number of traders give annoyance in the manner described in the mistaken notion that they thereby make themselves agreeable, and, in fact, absolutely necessary to the comfort of their customers.

THE CLOUD BURST.

From the Evening Mail.

The explosion of indignant virtue in the Assembly, yesterday, must have been an amusing spectacle to the veterans on the floor and in the galleries. It seems that most of the newspapers of this City had supported Mr. Eastman's bill for rapid transit, and had expressed various degrees of surprise that the Railroad Committee of the Assembly had neglected that bill, and had put through the others with suspicious rapidity. It required about three days for the indignation over such expressions to work up to the bursting point, and yesterday the black cloud of wrath broke—metaphorically speaking—over the heads of sundry New-York editors, who are to be summoned to Albany to tell what they know about the doings of the Railroad Committee.

We are glad to see such a display of legislative vigor in connection with the rapid transit measures now before the Assembly, and such an honorable sensitiveness to public opinion. The newspapers of this City, concentrating the unanimous public sentiment of the City, have sought to give to the popular demands such earnest and forcible expression that the prayer of a million of people would be heard. They have certainly succeeded in overcoming the apparent apathy of the Railroad Committee. Who knows but that they may yet get the great boon which New-York most needs? Such a result would reward many editorial pilgrimages to Albany.

If, however, there is a desire to change or befog the issue, the proposed investigation of journalists will be a failure, and will put the authors of it in a worse position than they occupied before. All that the newspapers here have said, of which the Railroad Committee can complain, is that the latter has acted strangely, and that its course has been the occasion of unpleasant gossip from Albany. The Committee has been warned that if New-York is again cheated out of rapid transit the people will want to know how it was done, who did it, and all about the whole transaction. This is, generally speaking, a very safe community to trifle with, but the experience of the past few years shows that it is capable of getting terribly in earnest. How much favor will the Railroad Committee secure here by assailing journals whose crime is their fidelity to the interests of the City?

It seems ridiculous for a member of the Assembly to get up in his place and assail an earnest champion of rapid transit, like Mr. Eastman, for seeking the counsel, aid, and support of the New-York press. Why should he not consult with New-York journalists, if he wanted to know what our people really desire, and wanted to arouse, openly and without attempted disguise, the only power which is feared in Albany by the influences that work by stealth, in direction, and arguments not seemly under the open daylight.

We can assure members of the Legislature that there is no possible measure for the interests of the people of this city which they may desire to accomplish, in whose support they cannot readily enlist New-York journalists, provided the latter are convinced by arguments that can be presented in print that such a measure is wise and would be beneficial. Legislators who have no other motive than an honorable ambition to identify themselves with acts for the good of New-York, need not conceal their visits to editorial sanctums, nor apologise for taking editorial advice. What the newspapers do is known to all the world. They daily expose their views and motives to criticism. They have no fear of legislative or other scrutiny.

As for one portion of Mr. Lincoln's remarks yesterday—that relating to the editor of this paper—it can very easily be disposed of. "He had been informed" that Mr. Eastman had promised the editor of the *Mail* a Commissionership under Mr. Eastman's bill. "He (Lincoln) did not say that these were facts." He merely insinuated, and skulked behind an anonymous informant. We will, in reply, state for Mr. Lincoln's benefit, that whoever his informant was, either originated, or retailed, a statement which has not the slightest degree of foundation in fact. We cannot allow such a statement to live beyond one issue of this paper without branding it as it deserves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. TREMAIN'S VOTE ON LEGAL-TENDER CIRCULATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct the statement of your correspondent, as published in your paper of this morning, that my vote was in favor of the bill regulating the amount of the legal-tender circulation. I voted in the negative. LYMAN TREMAIN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 24, 1874.

A "MODEL LODGING-HOUSE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your admirable article in THE TIMES of the 19th inst., in reference to the "Model Lodging-house" located corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, which was called forth at my instigation, though laying open the facts, has, so far, been unattended with favorable result.

I called personally on the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the instigators of this den, and laid the facts before them. Commissioner Stern visited the place last Saturday, and was by me accompanied through the upper part of the building. He saw and realized the filthy condition of the premises; the liability to a conflagration he admitted; the sanitary condition he denounced; and when informed by the keeper that the condition of the lower part was, indeed, as odious as I charged—the particulars of which are unfit to be printed—he at once confessed that the place was a pest-house, and asserted that it had entirely defeated the object for which the Commissioners had intended it, and stated that he would have it closed up on Monday. Before parting from me he gave me his word that it should certainly be abolished and that at once. This is Wednesday, and the pest-house and fire-trap still remain a terror to the neighbors, endangering life and property by disease and conflagration. I have called on the Superintendent of Police, and laid the facts before him; have waited on the Secretary (in absence of the President) of the Board of Health, and made a formal complaint, but with what result? Echo answers, what?

On Sunday morning last, ladies, residents of the neighborhood, were compelled to witness from their windows scenes enacted in this place that put to shame the name of civilization. The sensibilities of men were shocked. Twice had I to call the officer of the post to remove from the entrance drunken ruffians. P. G. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WAGNER CONCERT.

The Wagner concert at Steinway Hall last evening, was largely attended, and much more numerously, we have to add, than last year's entertainment under the auspices of the Union. As to the growing taste in this country for Wagner's music, or, to put it in a fashion more acceptable to the anti-Wagnerites, as to the increasing desire to judge of all music, however loudly denounced, there can be no doubt whatever. Mr. Thomas' splendid performances have done much toward bringing about this state of affairs. Yesterday, as hitherto, the work of his orchestra endowed the programme with its fullest significance. The recital does not need detailed criticism, the six pieces by which Wagner was represented having been interpreted, one and all, in recent concerts. Mr. Thomas' forces were as much at their ease in dealing with the fairy tracery of the *vorspiel* to "Lohengrin" as in the tremendous scoring of "Der Ritt der Walkueren;" Wagner could really not fare better at Bayreuth than at the hands of his expounders in America. Although the affair was intended to glorify, mainly, the composer of "Lohengrin," the second part of the bill consisted of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, given, it was mentioned, in memory of the late Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner's love of music, shown by constant attendance at Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts, in Washington, had a graceful tribute in the rendering of Beethoven's superb tone poem, while the purpose with which the "Eroica" was written—to honor a departed hero—made the choice particularly judicious. The orchestra executed with unusual wealth of tone the immortal "Funeral March," and the delicious instrumentation of the four movements was handled with equal sympathy and precision.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" will be sung this evening, for the third time, and it will be given, also, at the matinée to-morrow. The box-office returns for the week will be surprisingly large.

YESTERDAY'S CHARITY MATINEES.

The Police Captains in this City sold 20,895 tickets for the charity matinée performances yesterday. Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, sold 300; Capt. Williamson, Third Precinct, 500; Capt. Pettie, Fifth Precinct, 200; Capt. Williams, Eighth Precinct, 1,139; Capt. Washburne, Ninth Precinct, 200; Capt. Murphy, Eleventh Precinct, 300; Capt. Bennett, Twelfth Precinct, 150; Capt. Hedden, Thirteenth Precinct, 200; Capt. Clinchy, Fourteenth Precinct, 1,200; Capt. Byrnes, Fifteenth Precinct, 7,000; Capt. Cherry, Sixteenth Precinct, 300; Capt. Tynan, Eighteenth Precinct, 300; Capt. Gunner, Nineteenth Precinct, 3,200; Capt. McDonnell, Twentieth Precinct, 500; Capt. Killalea, Twenty-second Precinct, 658; Capt. Sanders, Twenty-third Precinct, 200; Capt. Burden, Twenty-fifth Precinct, 500; Capt. Lowery, Twenty-seventh Precinct, 500; Capt. Garland, Twenty-eighth Precinct, 300; Capt. McCullagh, Twenty-ninth Precinct, 3,000; Capt. McElwain, Thirty-first Precinct, 78; Sergt. Armstrong, Nineteenth Subprecinct, 170.

CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.

The annual concert of Signor Albites took place at Irving Hall last evening. The attendance was large and select, and the programme, interpreted mainly by amateurs who have studied with Signor Albites, afforded so much pleasure that in spite of its length it was nearly doubled by the *encores*. Mrs. L. B. Robinson, Miss Sims, and Miss Estelle, who sang before the same fashionable audience a twelvemonth ago, once more did themselves credit, and the twenty-two selections which constituted the bill had for interpreters, besides these ladies, M. Berthelot, Mr. T. P. Fowler, Mr. Werner, (violoncellist,) Mr. Frank Bartlett, Mr. Van Zandt, M. Sauret, (pianist,) Mrs. Ketchum, Misses Burgy, McKenzie, Mrs. E. R. Bacon, &c.

"MARRIED FLIRTS."

Mrs. Peter Y. Cutler, well known in society, but better known to the public as Miss Lizzie Pettit, author of *Light and Darkness* and *Household Mysteries*, will deliver a lecture this evening, at the Mott Memorial Room, Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street. Her subject will be "Married Flirts."

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers from Havana day before yesterday was Mr. Maurice Grau, who will manage from this City, by cable, the business of Signor Salvini, now in Cuba, in charge of Mr. Grau's placid lieutenant, Señor De Vivo.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE DENT.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The remains of Judge Lewis Dent arrived here this afternoon, and were taken to the residence of Col. John C. Dent, where the funeral services were performed by Rev. Edward Coan, assistant Rector of Trinity Church. A large number of old citizens were in attendance, and the pall-bearers were selected from among the boyhood companions of the deceased. After a brief service the remains were conveyed to Bellefontaine Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of the friends of the late Judge.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—Bishop Wilmer will present a petition to Judge Woods to-morrow for the release of the Grant Parish prisoners.

ALBANY.

SENATOR SELKREG AND THE BEACH PNEUMATIC BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Legislature is fast acquiring a decided taste for "scenes." The comedy enacted in the Assembly yesterday was continued by Mr. Selkreg in the Senate to-day. Rising to a question of privilege, that gentleman surprised his associates and amused the galleries by the delivery of a speech, which reads somewhat as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise to a question of privilege. The circumstances which created this question occurred one week ago yesterday. But as the Senator from the Sixteenth (Mr. Tobey) has been absent since Friday last, I thought it highly improper heretofore to make a statement which I now propose to make. On Saturday last, while at my residence in Ithica, I read, with burning indignation, the remarks of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, relative to the action of the committee of which I happen to be Chairman. I propose to read the article to the Senate now. [Mr. Selkreg then read from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday last, in reference to the action of the Railroad Committee on the Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill.

I turn over to the editorial page of that paper of Saturday last and I read the following: [The Senator then read an editorial on the same subject.] I pick up THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Tuesday and read in the editorial columns the following remarks: [The speaker then read another editorial on the same subject.]

Now, Mr. President, I charge, and I charge without fear of contradiction, that the Senator from the Sixteenth (Mr. Tobey) attended a regular meeting of the Railroad Committee on the 19th of March, 1874; that he was brought there at the solicitation of the friends of the schemes of rapid transit in the City of New-York, which had been denounced unmeasuredly by THE NEW-YORK TIMES; and that he voted for that scheme, viz., the Fourth Avenue Rapid-transit bill. I charge that the Senator from the Sixteenth, at that meeting, voted for the reporting of the Beach Pneumatic bill, which bonds the City of New-York. I charge still further that I placed that bill in the hands of the Senator from the Sixteenth (Mr. Tobey) for the express purpose, at my desire, for him to examine it. I charge still further that on the afternoon of the 19th of March the Senator met me, and in a private conversation told me that he was willing to report the bill if I was. I charge, still further that, on the 19th of March, a meeting of the Railroad Committee was held, and, every member being present at that meeting, the question of guaranteeing bonds by the City of New-York was discussed quite thoroughly, and I give the Senator from the 16th the credit of objecting to that provision. I give the Senator from the 25th (Mr. Lord) the credit of objecting to it also. I give every member of that committee the credit of objecting to that provision. They said that, under no circumstances, would they be bound to support the bill with that provision in it when it came before the Senate. I charge, still further, that, at that meeting of the Railroad Committee, no intimation was given to myself, or to any other member of the committee in my presence, that a minority report was to be presented; and the record of the clerk of the committee shows that no vote against the reporting of that bill was made on that occasion. A vote was taken and no man answered in the negative. I charge that the Senator from the Sixteenth, during this session of the Legislature, has only attended the meeting of the Railroad Committee three times—once in relation to the Rapid Transit bill in the City of New-York, which THE TIMES paper denounces with vigor, and charges the Railroad Committee with corruption for reporting it.

After the committee had adjourned, after considering the Pneumatic bill, the Senator from the Sixteenth stated that he was in favor of that bill. Nay, more, on the afternoon of Friday last I met the reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and I stated this fact to him that the Senator from the Sixteenth was recently in favor of it. The reporter, or his master in the City of New-York, entirely suppressed that fact. The Senate will bear with me a little longer and I am done. In THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 25 there appeared this remarkable article. [The Senator then read from THE NEW-YORK TIMES an editorial article to the effect that the Pneumatic bill, if amended in the matter of the bonds, would be unobjectionable.] No member of the Railroad Committee, so far as I know, ever committed himself to the idea of compelling the City of New-York to issue its bonds.

I had forgotten one thing, which it is but justice to the Senator from the Sixteenth to state, that I am informed by one member of the committee that in a casual meeting in the street, he stated that he intended to present a minority report.

During the five years which I was in the lower branch of this Legislature, I made up my mind that but little consideration should be given to reports of the newspapers, when the information comes from head-quarters, where they suppress instead of giving publicity to all the facts of the occasion. I have said thus much, Mr. President, in justice to the Railroad Committee. I have said thus much in justice to myself. I say such action on the part of newspapers is to the last degree discreditable, nay, infamous and culpable—the throwing out of such charges, when in the knowledge of the reporter, or of those in New-York, no such condition of things as published existed.

Mr. Tobey, in reply, stated that it was true he had attended but very few meetings of the committee. He had only met with them when important matters were to be acted upon. He continued:

The first that I ever knew of this Pneumatic bill was when the Senator from the Twenty-fourth handed me a printed copy and said that the committee wanted a report on it. This was on Wednesday or Thursday last, and at the request of Senator Madden, I attended a meeting of the committee in relation to this bill. I moved then—and the Senator from the Tenth (Mr. Madden) as also the Senator from the Fifteenth (Mr. Wagner) will bear witness to the truth of what I say—I moved to strike out the clause providing for City taxation. That motion was voted down, and a motion was then made to report the bill. I said I would never vote to report the bill with that provision in it. The other members of the committee expressed the same opinion. As to the articles in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, I know nothing about them; they were not written at my suggestion, and I do not know who wrote them, or anything in reference to them.

Mr. Selkreg—If I may trespass upon the time of the Senate, I will say that my remarks relative to the consideration of this bill, and the reporting of it, on the morning of the 18th of March, at the Delavan House, rests not upon my assertion alone, but also upon the assertion of the Senator from the Tenth, (Mr. Madden.) It rests, also, upon the assertion of the clerk of this committee, who was present and heard the conversation. I would say that the Senator from the Twenty-eighth (Mr. Lord) did consent to be present. He expressed to me the most burning indignation at the action in regard to this Pneumatic bill. He said he had no thought that a minority report was to be presented.

Mr. Tobey—Did not I expressly move to strike out the clause referred to?

Mr. Selkreg assented.

Mr. Tobey—Did not I say that I dissented from the report when my motion was voted down?

Mr. Selkreg—I have no recollection of that. The Senator from the Tenth (Mr. Madden) has no recollection of it, I think. The Senator from the Twenty-eighth (Mr. Lord) certainly has stated to me that he has no recollection of it.

Mr. Madden rose to a question of privilege and said: As my name has been alluded to, I desire to set myself right, and state that the Senator from the Sixteenth (Mr. Tobey) did dissent from that portion of the Pneumatic bill to which reference has been made, and so did every other member of the committee. We expressed our objections to the gentleman who brought this bill to Albany, and who has been working from year to year for rapid transit. I would simply state that at the meeting of the Railroad Committee referred to, the Senator from the Sixteenth stated that he was opposed to that portion of the bill which proposed to bond the City. I said I did not think I could vote for that portion, because I am and always have been opposed to town bonding. The meeting was not largely attended. There were a number present interested in the bill, and we finally concluded to report it, and I supposed that when we agreed upon that the understanding was that that portion of it objected to would be retained or rejected according to the will of the people of the City of New-York.

This bill has been before the people of New-York for the last three months. It has been printed and spread broadcast in the public newspapers of that City, and yet no human being ever appeared before the committee in opposition to it. Most of the public journals are opposed to State aid, and one New-York paper stated that the City should build the roads required for rapid transit.

There are some forty or fifty Railroad bills from the City of New-York to-day before the committees of the two Houses, and to expect the committee to come to a conclusion that would please everybody is perfectly absurd and ridiculous. I do not know that I blame the newspaper press entirely, but they go in favor of one party, and if their favorite bills are not reported they think the Railroad Committee has been bribed. These papers ask us to do one thing this week, and next week they blame us for doing that very thing.

In conclusion I simply say this: There was no intimation to any member of the committee that we were not unanimous in that report on the Pneumatic bill. I made a motion to report the bill, and it was declared unanimously carried by the Clerk. That the Senators from the Sixteenth (Mr. Tobey) and Twenty-eighth (Mr. Lord) were not in favor of it as it stood I knew. But I presume the parties asking for the passage of the bill hardly expected it to go through without amendment. But they have spent several hundred thousand dollars in endeavoring to get a system of rapid transit for the City of New-York, and, so far as my action is concerned, they shall have my hearty support. As to newspaper reports, I pass them by as the idle winds.

I call it demoralizing in the public press to charge whole Legislatures with being corrupt. The whole thing is wrong, and I would that the press would learn wisdom. I feel sorry for the newspapers, and wish they would better inform themselves, and so know better the character of the different legislators. Let them desist from blackening the character of honest men by knowingly misrepresenting facts. I corroborate every statement made by the Senator from the Twenty-fourth in regard to the Senator from the Sixteenth. I never had any reason to believe that a minority report would be presented.

Mr. Tobey—I appeal to the Senator from the Twenty-fourth, who was present, if I did not make a motion to strike out the section in regard to city taxation.

Mr. Dickinson rose to a question of privilege, and said: Mr. President, I simply desire to make a statement for the benefit of the reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with reference to my vote on the Beach Pneumatic bill. Perhaps unintentionally on the part of that paper or the reporter, my position with reference to this matter has been misconstrued. In their columns they invite attention to the names on either side of the division list on the vote. My name appears as sustaining the majority report. In explanation of my vote upon that occasion I would say that I denounced the project with regard to the City giving any sum in aid of the project, and publicly declared that I should vote against it in Committee of the Whole; but at the same time there were other portions of the bill which I wished to stand. Therefore I justified myself in sustaining the majority report. My position on the bill is exactly defined in THE TIMES of yesterday, where it says that the measure would be unobjectionable with the taxation clause stricken out, and such was my position. I publicly stated in the Senate that I should oppose the bill so far as the City funds were to be invested in it was concerned. Therefore my position as demonstrated is exactly in accordance with that of THE TIMES as given yesterday.

At this stage, Senator Fox broke up the discussion by the introduction of a bill, and the regular order of business was then proceeded with.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Senator Fox this morning introduced a bill which takes from the Police Department in the City of New-York the right to appoint inspectors of elections, and provides that at each annual election there shall be balloted for two inspectors of elections, the Mayor of the City to choose a third, who shall be selected from the defeated candidates for the same office.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Another bill introduced by the same gentleman places the salary of the Excise Commissioners in New-York at $5,000 a year, and provides that they shall receive no further fees or emoluments. Hereafter license moneys shall, by joint resolution of both branches of the Common Council, be appropriated to some deserving charity.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

A bill regarding the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New-York, also introduced by Senator Fox, provides that the institution named shall henceforth be entitled to receive the sum of thirty-eight cents for each foundling received and maintained by it, and shall also be permitted to build houses or stores upon as much of the land fronting on the Third avenue and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets as is not at present needed for the asylum building.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session of the lower House to-day was exclusively devoted to the consideration of the Supply bill, with which gratifying progress was made. Mr. Batcheller, seconded by Mr. Blumenthal and others, steadily resisted the insertion of any additional appropriations, and generally with success. Mr. Eastman moved the insertion of a clause giving $1,139 to Gen. F. C. Barlow as compensation as counsel to the Street-cleaning Investigating Committee. Messrs. Batcheller, Davis, and others, objected to the amount and thought that $500 would be sufficient. Messrs. Fish, Blumenthal, and Spencer took a different view, and the two former gentlemen bore testimony to the valuable nature of the services rendered by Gen. Barlow. Messrs. Daly, Waehner, and others objected to the clause in the appropriation providing that the City of New-York should pay the amount, and claimed that the State, having ordered the investigation, should foot the bill. A motion to that effect was made and voted down. The question in regard to the amount to be paid was still pending when the recess was taken. At the evening session the discussion was resumed, and the amount was finally fixed at $500 and expenses.

CITY TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. Biglin introduced a bill in the Assembly today to authorize the City to build and maintain such telegraphic lines, or to contract for the use thereof, within the limits or boundaries of the City of New-York, and as enlarged by the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, as shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and in such manner as may be considered most conducive to the interests of the City. The expenses are to be certified by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and to be raised by taxation. It would seem from the terms of the bill that the Mayor may construct one line of telegraph and the Aldermen another.

THE CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Wagstaff in relation to the Croton Water Department, which provides that the department shall be controlled by a board of three persons, who shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. They are to have the exclusive management and control of all structures and property in connection with the supply and distribution of Croton water, and all the expenditures connected therewith, and the construction and maintenance of sewers and sewerage, with all the powers and duties heretofore by law vested in the Department of Public Works or the Croton Aqueduct Board.

PAVING BROADWAY.

Mr. Woods introduced a bill which authorizes and directs the Commissioner of Public Works, without unnecessary delay, to contract for the grading, regulating, and paving of that portion of Broadway from between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets to Fifty-ninth street. The bill provides that, whereas the property-owners had personally been assessed for the present pavement, they shall only have to pay half the expense of the proposed improvement, and that the City shall pay the other half.

STREET REPAIRS.

Mr. Waehner introduced a bill which authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works, within thirty days of the passage of the act, to contract in the name and on behalf of the City, for a period not to exceed five years, to repair and keep in good order all streets, avenues, and public places now paved or that may be paved during the period designated with stone pavement. The expenditure for such repairs is restricted to $175,000 per annum.

A LOCAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Another bill was introduced by the same gentleman which provides that all work in the regulating, paving, &c., which is hereafter to be done in the City of New-York, whether by the Department of Public Parks or the Department of Public Works, shall be done by contract, after due public notice and by the lowest bidder therefor, and the Common Council of the City, with respect to the said work, shall not have the power to authorize the same to be done otherwise than by contract. The third section provides that it shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, or Commonalty, or any branch thereof, during the year 1874 to incur any liabilities in the matter of opening, regulating, grading, &c., the expense whereof is to be assessed on the property benefited thereby, and for which authority now exists to raise money by the issue and sale of bonds to enable payments to be made in anticipation of the collection of assessments, when such liabilities would, with the amount of bonds and stocks then issued and outstanding, and liabilities for payments under then existing contracts, exceed the sum of $18,000,000 over and above the amounts which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York then are or may be liable to pay for assessments on them or on their property; and in each succeeding year the amount of stocks or bonds so issued and outstanding shall be decreased at the rate of at least $1,000,000 in each year until they shall not exceed the amount of $15,000,000. The fourth section of the act confers exclusive jurisdiction in relation to acquiring title to lands or premises that may be hereafter required to be taken for the purpose of opening any and all streets, roads, and avenues, on the Board of Street Openings created by the laws of 1874.

THE BILL TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF CANAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, this evening, discussed the special order, which was Mr. Davis' bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, and enlarging the powers of the Canal Commissioners. Mr. Sloan made an able address in favor of the bill. Mr. Houghton also made a forcible speech on the same side, in which he stated he favored the bill because it got rid of the present system of divided responsibility in the management of the canals. He had opposed the fifth amendment for the reason that it took away power from the people, but the bill of Mr. Davis left with the people the election of Canal Commissioners. On motion of Mr. Beebe, the bill was progressed.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY BILL.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will, to-morrow, report adversely Mr. Bennett's Williamsburg Ferry bill.

THE CITY REVENUE BONDS BILL.

The Senate Committee on Cities to-day had under consideration the Apportionment bill, which provides for the issuing of bonds by the Controller of New-York City. It will be slightly modified, and reported next week.

THE BILL TO REDUCE FARES ON THE HARLEM ROAD.

The Committee on Railroads of both Houses of the Legislature met in joint session this afternoon, for the consideration of Senator Gross' bill reducing fares on the Harlem Railroad. John B. Haskins, Judge Cochran, and others spoke in favor of the measure. Chauncey M. Depew, of the Central Road, will speak against it on Thursday next.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

The House Canal Committee have agreed to report the bill giving $35,000 to Baxter and $15,000 to Dobbin, as soon as they put, the first-named seven, and the last named three, of their steam-boats on the canals.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—The women's temperance movement has definitely appeared in this city. In response to a call privately circulated, a number of ladies met yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's M. E. Church to consult. The meeting was private, and reporters were excluded, but an authorized report of the proceedings was furnished to the papers to-day. Those present included many of the most respected women of the city, many prominent in religious and charitable efforts. After prayer, reading from Scriptures, &c., remarks were made by several, and a lady who had been active in Cincinnati work related her experience. Letters were also read from others in the Ohio movement. It was resolved to form a permanent organization and to meet again in a week. The system of visit and prayer in the saloons appeared to be beyond the present purposes of most of those present, but it was resolved to work first with the pledges, and a thorough canvass of the city, it was declared, should be made. The temperance feeling in this city is at all times strong, and it seems likely that an extended and effective demonstration will grow out of this beginning. Those engaged in it are certainly in earnest.

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PRAYED-OUT SALOON-KEEPERS STARTING BUSINESS AGAIN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—At a temperance prayer-meeting to-day reports were received that a number of new saloons were being started in the suburbs. It is thought they are being opened by men who have been prayed out of other places. A call was made for more laborers in the temperance vineyard.

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VISIT TO THE RHODE ISLAND STATE-HOUSE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—Two or three score of Christian women, who have been holding daily prayer-meetings for some time past, issued from their place of meeting in procession to-day and visited the State-house, remaining in the Representatives Hall while a member presented their memorial for a repeal of the Liquor License law. Afterward eight of the ladies visited two lager-beer saloons, where they exhorted the proprietors to give up the business without effect, and offered up prayer in each place. The movement was not generally anticipated, but it created very little sensation.

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PRAYING BANDS IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-day, says that the temperance women this morning made a regular raid on the city, dividing into parties, and visiting most of the saloons in the city, among them the lowest dens. One saloon-keeper refused them admittance, and one, hearing that other saloons were making a good paying business of it, sent an invitation for them to visit him, which they did. No converts have been made among the saloon-keepers yet.

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OPERATIONS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Seven bands of praying temperance women were out in various parts of the city to-day visiting saloons. Two saloons, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, frequented by the members of that body, were visited during 'Change hours. An immense crowd gathered, and the business of the Chamber was somewhat delayed by the excitement.

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THE MOVEMENT DEAD IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—The temperance movement here is about dead. Efforts are being made to revive the woman feature in it, but it meets with but little success.

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LARGE MEETING AT ALLEGHENY, PENN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 26.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting in the interest of the temperance movement was held in Allegheny tonight. Many hundreds were turned away for want of room.

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A temperance mass-meeting was held last evening in the Hanson Place Baptist Church. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, over 3,000 people being in attendance. Among those on the platform were Dr. Warren, Rev. Mr. Loomis, Rev. Emery J. Haynes, Chas. Meyers, (the converted saloon-keeper,) Commissioner Whiting, of the Board of City Works, and a number of the ladies most prominent in the temperance movement in Brooklyn. Mr. E. A. Goddard presided. The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," after which there was reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Mr. Loomis. Mr. Goddard made an address, in which he dwelt at length on the influence for good of the women at present engaged in the temperance work. The speaker also gave some statistics going to show that the liquor-sellers outnumbered the ministers of the Gospel and the school-teachers in the United States by many thousands. Before Mr. Goddard had finished speaking Dr. Dio Lewis stepped on the platform, and was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Emery J. Haynes made a strong address, in which he deprecated the giving of money to saloon-keepers to induce them to give up their unholy traffic. He thought that if that method were adopted with the retailer it would have to be extended to the great wholesale dealers, and would require an immense capital. He thought that liquor-dealers, if they were in earnest, would readily sacrifice, as atonement for the injury they had inflicted on the community, whatever stock of liquors they might have on hand. Dr. Fulton said he was glad to know that they were not to pay for all the rum that would be spilled during the temperance crusade in Brooklyn. There were some expenses, however, and as the ladies had thus far been spending their own money, he thought that a collection should be taken up, and urged those in attendance to give liberally. Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, was then introduced. He said that discussing whether the temperance movement was good or bad was worse than a waste of time. They were to assume that intemperance was quite as bad as it was represented to be, and proceed to consider the right or wrong of what is known as the woman's temperance movement. He said there was a spirit of excitement in the meeting which he did not like. In the West, where the movement had been attended with such great success, a calm religious feeling, with a noticeable absence of excitement, was the principal characteristic of all the meetings. He would not advise the visiting of the saloons by women in Brooklyn, or in any large city where the dram shops were so numerous. A more effective method in cities, he thought, was private prayer in the closet and public prayer in the church. He advised the organization of small committees in each ward to go quietly and secretly to the owners of property upon which liquor was sold and to the liquor-sellers in their private houses. Dr. Lewis announced that he, with his wife, would be present at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at 10 o'clock this morning for consultation and organization of committees. Addresses were also made by Dr. Cuyler, Mrs. Susannah Evans, a well-known temperance lecturer, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

ARREST OF DR. SCHOEPPE.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Detective Dixon reached here to-night with Dr. Paul Schoeppe, accused of forging orders on the German Aid Society here, about a year ago.

THE CHURCH COUNCIL.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

CLOSE OF THE PUBLIC SESSIONS—CASE EXPLAINED TO THE CONGRESS BY REV. DR. STORRS.

The Advisory Council of Congregational Churches resumed its session yesterday morning, at Clinton Avenue Church, Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. Moderator, presiding. The proceedings opened with devotional exercises, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Webb, of Boston, and consisted of vocal music, Scriptural readings, and prayers by the delegates, invoking union and a blessing upon Plymouth Church.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Newark, drew the attention of the Council to the fact that, before adjournment on the previous evening, a resolution was proposed which had not been acted upon, and he therefore moved that the following be adopted:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as this Council is, in point of fact, though not so styled, an *ex parte* Council, and as such was irregularly called, that, therefore, for it to give advice that can rightly be construed as adverse to the Plymouth Church would be to violate the very principles of Congregationalism which we are here convened to vindicate.

Rev. Dr. Budington said:

I decided in my mind yesterday to add a word or two more to those which I spoke upon the subject then before us, but the time passed so quickly that I found it necessary to postpone it until this morning. They shall be uttered with regard to the charges which have been made against our two churches, that, in the administration of the discipline of these two churches, we have, over and over again, acted on the same principles complained of in our correspondence with Plymouth Church. You have listened to the answers made by the pastor of Plymouth Church in regard to the charges in which the administration in his church was concerned. I will not occupy your time with any statement in detail. I will simply say that during the nineteen years of my ministry there has never been anything, that I have known of, similar to the principles complained of in the case issued on the 21st of October, in the Plymouth Church. I would like also to say a word in regard to the protest which is presented in answer to the invitation given by the Council to Plymouth Church, to be present here to make a statement of facts and to present their views, putting them precisely before you upon the foundation we occupy in our addresses to you. That protest I am sure will enable you in some measure to understand the feelings we have had, when time and time again we have approached them, as the documents in your hands will show, with solicitations and earnest entreaties, I may say, that they would meet here, and meet us fairly and squarely with regard to the subject matter, that we might have light thrown upon it by our communion and fellowship, and that after a fair discussion we might be rid of that which has burned our consciences. The protest you have received indicates the disposition which we have met again and again. You have asked us earnestly and respectfully to give you facts. We have done the same in regard to Plymouth Church and have received as little reply as you did. It has occurred to me this morning, however, that perhaps the language of that protest which interprets again the connection in which they define their sense of what Congregational is, in respect to independence as ignoring fellowship, may possibly be regarded by some minds in the council as withdrawing the subject matter of our complaint. I wish to say this: He labored hard to persuade them to join with us in this council, and in their refusing we have presented to you the action of that church, and we have asked from you a deliverance upon this vital question, whether their action was or was not in accordance with the fundamental principles of our polity. That case remains the same and it is upon that action under the circumstances that we ask you to give us a deliverance upon the facts and testimony presented to the council with regard to the action taken by that church up to the time of the issuing of our letter missive. It has been said that the protest reiterates the interpretation of independence given on the 5th of December. Whatever that protest now presents to your minds for consideration is a part and parcel of the whole question which brings you here together, and from which question we ask a deliverance. And furthermore, if the protest is to be accepted as a part of the question upon which you are to give a deliverance, as in certain respects it ought to be, if it is intermingled itself with the principles of the 5th of December, and all that flagrant policy and bandying of words with which the request we made was received, it will enable you to understand in which spirit we have been treated, and how utterly impossible it has been in our judgment frankly to meet a spirit which has used such methods to confound us against coming to a decisive issue. I beg of you, gentlemen, whatever action you choose to take with regard to that protest, give us a deliverance with regard to the question which was completed when the letter missive had been issued, and tell us whether that action was consistent with the principles of Congregationalism. Deal with us frankly, as we have endeavored to deal with you, and, no matter in which way you decide the question give us an answer which cannot be misunderstood. I ask this in behalf of the membership of these two churches which have come together. Give us advice which is clear in tone, unambiguous, and self-consistent. Give us a result which will be understood by Plymouth Church and other churches, and do not leave the public mind about us, nor the greater public mind which is to come after us, in any doubt with regard to the sentiments of this Council on the principles upon which we ask your testimony. Brethren, I have done, and I have no doubt that my Brother Storrs has thoughts upon the subject other than mine which he will give us the advantage of.

Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Washington, asked the following questions:

Whether these committees were satisfied that in their approaches to Mr. Beecher they had in spirit pursued the method recommended by our Saviour in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew?

Did any personal interview with Mr. Beecher on the subject matter of these committees' letters ever take place, or any effort made to secure such, and if so, what?

What defined duties or authority have the standing committees of the churches calling this Council, relating to the fellowship of the churches, in issuing this letter missive to the churches?

Did they initiate any methods where the existence of church fellowship was involved?

Were the letters written to Mr. Beecher by these committees first submitted to the two churches calling this Council?

Was the expediency of this method of approaching Mr. Beecher the matter of church discussions before sending them?

Was not the action of the committees calling this Council in the case of discipline in Plymouth Church regarded as an extreme and exceptional one?

Rev. Dr. Beloit, of Michigan, also wanted to know whether there had been any consultation between the person bringing these charges and the committee, and if any correspondence on the subject had taken place with the Pastor of Plymouth Church.

Dr. Storrs said: What I said, or what I believe I designed to say, was that if our doctrine of fellowship in the Congregational churches connects us with other Congregational churches which have a right to say precisely what they like in respect to doctrine, giving it up in respect to whether becoming Methodists, in respect to discipline—"making the church," as was said in the letter from Plymouth Church yesterday, "a cover for immorality," and we are bound to silence by the obligations of friendship, and have no right to remonstrate without its being held an intrusion and an offense, then I will never give the right hand of fellowship to another society until God tells me what that society will do during its continuance. [Applause.] Dr. Storrs then narrated the circumstances connected with the consultation between himself and Mr. West, as published, and continued to say: My personal relations with Mr. Beecher had been long and intimate, and most affectionate; and at the time this letter was sent I did not feel at liberty to confer with him personally and confidentially on the matter. It would not have become me in a case of this kind to take any action as a Pastor that was not specifically authorized by my Church. Suppose that any Church in the vicinity was to accept a doctrine antagonistic to the Evangelical faith and destructive of it, my relations to that Church would be through condemnation of that action, and the remonstrance against it, on the part of my Church. I am its representative. I don't pull the Church. In all these matters we have not pushed one another. We have walked abreast. We did not treat this as a case of discipline merely. We had been in fellowship with Plymouth Church over all these years in brotherly love and co-operation, and we saw them doing what appeared to us a fearful thing, fatal to discipline, and bringing a stigma on all our churches, tending to work as a principle of mischief in other churches, in which it was afterward introduced, and we felt bound to make some remonstrance. First, the Pastors met together, and found that they felt alike, and then we asked another Pastor what he thought of it, and found his mind in harmony with ours. They then called a meeting of the officers of the churches, and found that every man agreed upon the danger of the act, and the injury to be brought upon all our churches, if it went unchallenged. It was then brought up in a church meeting regularly called—that is, precisely as we have held other special business meetings, at the close of a prayer-meeting. The night was stormy, and there were thirty male members present; but there was no dissenting voice, or I should have counseled delay. The moment the resolutions were read for consideration, criticism, and discussion every voice that was uttered was in favor of them. Dr. Storrs related the incident of a gentleman approaching him after the action had been taken, and expressing the relief he felt; for after reading the proceedings of Plymouth Church he thought he had made a mistake in professing Congregationalism, and would have to leave it. Why was the letter not read to the church? (he continued) was asked. Because the letter to Plymouth Church was not a letter to the public. We desired it and strove to keep it private between that church and ours. If it had been published it would not have been a letter to that church, but a challenge to that church through the newspapers. The letter was accepted by the committees, was unanimously approved, signed, and sent upon its way. We didn't know what Plymouth Church would do with it. They might have taken that letter and presented it to the Examining Committee and told them that the reading of it publicly might be postponed for a little while, and in this way see if there could not be some adjustment of this matter without publicity, without infringing the liberty or right or infringing upon the dignity of the church. The letter is said to be a strong one. We meant it to be strong, but kind, because our convictions were strong, because of the dangers consequent upon this action. Why didn't we send a note to Plymouth Church? It is a powerful church, a proud church, and with reason, and it seemed to us that a simple notice of inquiry sent to that church would have been as an Autumn leaf on the currents of a brook; that if we were to challenge any attention on its part to the action which seemed to us so radical in its error, and so threatening in its consequences, it must be done by letter long enough and earnest enough to bring the attention it desired to command. Perhaps we made a mistake. If you think that any other course would have brought about consequences more desirable, when you are placed in similar circumstances you can try the other course, and then we can compare the results. One of the kindest and wisest ministers, when he heard the letter read, said to me: "Brother, I am glad that you have remembered one thing which I always say in a case of this kind—forbear threatening." That was his instantaneous verdict, and we were under the evident impression that we had not threatened. The letter was kept for nearly three weeks after it was sent before it was read and was made public by Plymouth Church. Brethren, if you suppose that there was any trick in getting it prepared by a committee and not approved at the beginning by the church, if the representatives of Plymouth Church have made that impression upon you, you may just as well get the impression and carry it home with you that I am a black man. We didn't want to heat the already warm feelings of our church upon the subject; we wanted quietness and success. As I said yesterday afternoon, the card that was published by Mr. Beecher would be accepted by sympathetic minds as a final vindication of himself from the imputations which had been cast upon him: that is the argument given for not prosecuting the matter in the church. But was it a sufficient vindication to men hostile to him? By an investigation and vindication by the church he might have been shielded from the taunts and stings that are being flung at him. Hereafter when any paper finds itself in antagonism to him, when that powerful man strikes against rings and vice in high places, as he used to do, or when any set of men wish to fling a poisoned dart at him, this will be the dart: "That your church did not vindicate your name." I think the church loves him, and loves him well, and I honor them for it; but though so well, I think not wisely. Why didn't we interpose when the Pastor has been reported as preaching such and such things, may be asked, and we reply that so long as the creed of the church remained safe we had nothing to say. Mr. Beecher is a man of such liberal thought and such far-surveying mind that he corrects one statement by another, and corrects the statements of one week by those of the following, and we have always been willing to let one statement be corrected by another, believing that in their result the Gospel can be found.

Dr. Budington said that the address of Dr. Storrs covered the action and motives of Clinton Avenue Church and the Church of the Pilgrims.

Mr. R. P. Buck observed that when he presented the letter to Mr. Beecher the latter said, in what he thought an angry manner, that they did not interfere with them in that church.

A motion to go into executive session was then proposed, and, on motion, adopted.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

As soon as it was known that the council had terminated its public session and gone into secret deliberation, there was the most intense interest displayed by almost every person excluded to know how the council was progressing, and what was to be the result of their assembly. Every one, without exception, who was not a delegate, was barred from admission even to the lecture-room in rear of the church auditorium. It should be understood that Rev. Drs. Storrs and Budington, Pastors of the two churches by which the council was called, are not members of this council. As Dr. Budington expressed himself during the afternoon to a TIMES reporter, they are in the position of plaintiffs in a proceeding in court, the Council of Delegates being the jury. The two Pastors were present during the open session, as a plaintiff might be, to present the case and the facts composing that case, upon which they asked judgment to be rendered. When the council retired into executive session they were, so to speak, a jury in retirement deliberating upon their verdict, and Drs. Storrs and Budington were, of course, not present with them. Nothing whatever could be learned during the afternoon session of the business transacted by the council, beyond the fact that a committee had been appointed, with authority to draw up a report of judgment on the seven points submitted to the council. This committee was appointed shortly before 5 o'clock, and consisted of Messrs. Lord, Manning, Chapin, Barstow, and Hammond. They were requested to report to the council at 8 o'clock. At that time, outside the council, it was not known exactly what the extent of this committee's power was, nor whether it was appointed by the Chairman or by vote of the delegates on nomination. Shortly before 6 o'clock Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, put in an appearance, and displayed some little anxiety as to the progress of the deliberations, but, of course, he learned nothing. A little later, Rev. Dr. Talmage came, accidentally perhaps, along Lafayette avenue, and dropped into the vestibule of the church, but nothing was to be heard, and he dropped out again, with a look of profound curiosity on his face. At 6 o'clock the council took a recess until 8 o'clock, and as they passed out of the church they were button-holed by reporters and churchmen, but to no purpose. At 8 o'clock the committee reassembled, and for three mortal hours the crowd of newspaper men and stray curiosity-seeking church members loitered in the vestry porch and on the sidewalk outside the building, while the council debated and resolved inside. The committee of five reported shortly after 9 o'clock, but their report was laid on the table almost unanimously as soon as received. The nature or terms of their report, whatever it was, could not be ascertained, but it was not taken from the table during the remainder of the session. A delegate informed the reporter, however, that there was nothing conclusive in it, and that the committee was not authorized or empowered to draw up a report, the terms of which should be final in their character. They were merely to present a draft of views upon the "points" which should serve as the basis from which the council might shape its action. Putting this fact with the prompt tabling of the report, it might be fairly inferred that the committee had either exceeded or fallen short of the service required of them. The remainder of the session was spent in the casting of informal ballots, and the result of these was so indefinite that no deductions could be drawn from them as to the sentiments of the council. It seemed as though all the members were disposed to act cautiously in the expression of their views, and that every subject brought before them was presented and acted on with the greatest delicacy. At 10:50 o'clock the council adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Quite a number of the delegates informed the reporter that while no result had been reached by the informal ballots taken, nor indeed had anything been foreshadowed by them, matters had been gradually drawn into such a shape that the council would doubtless be enabled to present its final conclusions about noon to-day. When the members separated last night the utmost harmony seemed to prevail among them, and they were as courteous and social, one with the other, when congregated in the lecture room donning hats and coats and gloves, as they were on the first meeting of the council.

THE LATEST WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE—INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The Children's Aid Society celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the Newsboys' Lodging-house last evening in an especially suitable manner, namely, by the formal opening of the new building erected at the intersection of Duane, William, and New-Chambers streets. This building is admirably suited for the purpose which it is designed to serve. The basements and first story will be let for business purposes, which will contribute in some measure to render the establishment self-supporting. On the second floor is the newsboys' dining-room; the third story contains the school-room, or, as it is sometimes called, the "audience-room," to which the boys are first admitted when they enter the building; the fourth and fifth floors are devoted to dormitories; and the sixth is turned to the purposes of a well-fitted gymnasium. These are, of course, only the principal rooms of the building, which is in all respects suitably furnished with every modern improvement. The kitchen accommodation is ample, a spacious laundry is one of the features of the building, and the bath-rooms are excellent. All the suggestions of the institution are those of health, cleanliness, and comfort. Accommodation can be afforded to some 600 boys. The process of a boy's admission is something in this way: When he applies for admission, he gives his name, age, and occupation. States whether he can read and write, and answers such questions as may be asked him. He then pays his six cents and is an independent lodger, except that he lies amenable to certain conditions of cleanliness, and must, in the first instance, take a good wash. He is furnished with a closet with a lock and key, in which to put his clothes, and for an additional six cents he is entitled to his supper. One of the main purposes of the institution is to encourage a feeling of self-respect and reliance in the boys, and the trifling fee is consequently imposed, so that he may not feel as if he were relying on merely charitable aid. To impart suitable instruction is also a main idea in the economy of the institution.

The several rooms in the building are spacious and well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements are well looked to, and the furniture of the apartments is plain, but at the same time shapely and durable as becomes such an establishment. In the school-rooms are two rows of movable desks which will be arranged for the scholars attending the night-school, while at one end is a raised platform for teachers and visitors, and which is also designed to accommodate a piano to be used at the Sunday evening exercises. Close by the door there is another platform, but of much smaller dimensions, surrounded by a railing, and at this the person in charge stands to register the boys as they enter. The beds in the dormitories are on a peculiar plan. They are arranged something like those on board ship in this respect, that one bed is above another, but they differ in this that all the bedsteads stand seperately, and with ample space between them. Nor is there in any instance more than the two rows of beds. This rule applies to the general domitories, but there is a more select room in which the beds are more spacious, and in which there are no double rows. The intention is to make beds in this apartment the reward of boy lodgers of especially exemplary conduct.

The exercises in connection with the formal opening of the building, last evening, were exceedingly interesting; but there was a notable feature in the proceedings, which was jokingly referred to by several of the speakers. This was the fact that the boys themselves were absent, and that the school-room in which the exercises took place was crowded by friends of the institution and sympathizers in the general good offices of the Children's Aid Society. Most of the speakers came prepared to address the boys, and had fashioned their speeches accordingly, and their reiterated excuses on this point caused a good deal of amusement. They changed their observations, however, dextrously enough, and instead of addressing words of instruction to the newsboys, skillfully pleaded their cause with the more mature audience with which they had to deal. Mr. William A. Booth, President of the Children's Aid Society, occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen on the platform were: Rev. C. L. Brace, Secretary; Mr. J. E. Williams, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, Rev. H. C. Potter, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, Mr. George Jones, Mr. Gilbert Jones, Mr. George W. Carter, Chevalier De Luca, Consul General of Italy; Mr. E. P. Fabbri, Mr. A. Van Rensallaer, Rev. Henry M. Field, Mr. John Paine, Mr. George Cabot Ward, Dr. Warner, Judge Kirkland, Mr. Godkin, Judge Monell. There was a large number of ladies among the audience.

The exercises of the evening were opened by some music, which was furnished by a number of young Italians, who had been educated in the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society.

The Chairman then delivered a brief address, in the course of which he said that twenty-one years ago a few gentlemen who had observed the destitution of boys in the City without homes, and the sad prospect there was before them, met together, and organized the Children's Aid Society. Of the fifteen who composed the first Board of Trustees, four had continued through all these years to be connected with it. Of these, Mr. B. J. Howland and Mr. M. T. Hewitt, took a deep interest in the society, and had proved most efficient in the work until compelled by the infirmities of age and by sickness to suspend their active labors. The Treasurer, Mr. John E. Williams, had been the guardian of its funds, and had been devoted to its interests from the commencement to the present time; while the Secretary, Rev. Chas. L. Brace, had devoted his life to aid and elevate the poor destitute children of the City, and with such self-sacrifice, earnest devotion, and sound judgment, as to command during all these years the active support and co-operation of an excellent Board of Trustees, some of whom had been connected with it from fifteen to twenty years. The society, which began with its lodging-house in the upper story of the *Sun* building, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, with less than fifty boys under its charge, had steadily continued its work for the aid of destitute children, until it had now this house, capable of lodging and feeding more than 500 boys—a building which had been erected at a cost of over $200,000. It had also three other lodging-houses for boys in the upper parts of the City, which could accommodate 250, and a girls' lodging-house for 60, making lodging accommodation for 750 boys and 60 girls. During these twenty-one years about 120,000 boys and girls had been fed and lodged in these houses. About 33,000 children had been placed at homes in the country, chiefly in the West, and, during the last year 9,000 boys and girls were connected with the twenty-one day and fifteen night schools of the society. The Trustees, in planning this building, designed to have it accommodate about 300 boys, but they found that with but a moderate addition to the cost they could enlarge it to enable them to feed and lodge, if necessary, nearly 600. It was complete in all its arrangements, and had been built in the most permanent and substantial manner, so as to continue its beneficent work for succeeding generations. Hence the cost had exceeded their original intentions. The whole work had been done in as economical a manner as was consistent with true economy, and when the debt shall have been paid, it was believed that the income from its rental would go far toward its support.

Rev. Charles L. Brace next made his report, in which he described the origin of the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He said that in the Winter of 1853-54, while endeavoring to lay the foundation of a new charity—the Children's Aid Society—he was struck by the number of homeless boys whom he found at night sleeping in boxes, hay barges, under the stairs of printing offices, around steam gratings, or in deserted cellars and outbuildings. By occupation they were newsboys, but they were growing up, as was natural, in such a vagrant mode of life as to become thieves and vagabonds. His plan was to provide for their bodies first, and then to seek to improve their habits and characters. A sufficient sum of money was raised among personal friends to make the experiment, and then the Children's Aid Society formally adopted the project. Mr. Brace then described the progress of the undertaking, and referring to the fact that wherever it was possible the boys were made to pay a small sum for their lodgings and meals, said that this feature had been occasionally criticised through misapprehension, but that it was essential to the success of the charity, inasmuch as the great evil to which beneficence was exposed was the crippling the power of self-help. No calamity so great, he contended, could come upon a poor class as a habit of pauperism. One of the results of their project was that since the house had been opened there had been over 100,000 boys in it as lodgers. As the fruits of their work, they pointed to hundreds of respectable young farmers and mechanics who were leading honest and industrious lives in the Western States; to more than a thousand who served their country in the war of the rebellion, and to many humble and religious young men who were trying to do for others in misfortune what others had done for them, and to a few who, as missionaries and teachers, were showing what abilities and character lay hid under the rough exterior.

Mr. Williams, Treasurer of the society, then delivered an address, and after an interval, during which the band furnished some music, was followed by Rev. Dr. Potter, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, and George W. Curtis. All these gentlemen stated that they had expected to address the newsboys, and had prepared speeches for the occasion; but they spoke, however, to good effect to the audience which was assembled. High tributes to the self-sacrificing zeal of the President, Treasurer, and more especially the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, were paid by Rev. Dr. Potter and Mr. Curtis, the latter stating that if he did not go through the entire list of the trustees, it was because he did not wish to rehearse the calendar of the Saints. The habits of self-respect inculcated in the boys in the institution were much extolled, and an eloquent, though brief, appeal for energetic action in behalf of those whom he termed the Bedouins of the street was made by Dr. Hitchcock.

At the conclusion of the addresses some further music was furnished. The exercises then terminated, the visitors subsequently inspecting the building.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large woolen factory and warehouse of Goodhull and Adener, and the residence of William Pollock, at Kittanning, Penn., were burned yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $100,000; principally covered by insurance.

Cook's tannery, in Lowell, Mass., was burned last night. Loss $75,000; insured for $70,000 in New-York and Western companies. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building and the machinery, which were a model of their kind, were a total loss.

THE CUBAN SOCIETY.

The new Cuban Benevolent and Protective Society met last night in the French Church, in Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, to effect a permanent organization by the election of officers. The following named gentlemen were selected: President, J. M. Mestre; First Vice President, Rev. J. F. De Palma; Second Vice President, X. Plutanco Gonzalez; Third Vice President, Isaac Carrillo; Fourth Vice President, Jose Y. Torres; Secretary, Antonio C. Gonzalez; Treasurer, Leandro Roderiquez. About $500 have been collected, and much larger subscriptions are shortly expected. The objects of the society are purely benevolent, and entirely unconnected with politics. It is intended solely to aid the Cuban refugees from Spanish oppression in this country. The chief promoters of the enterprise are among the richest Cubans in this City, including, besides those in the list of officers, Messrs. Miguel Aldama, Antonio Zambrana, and others.

THE VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—The *Daily News* has received the following dispatch from its reporter at Marion, under date of to-day: "News has just reached here that the shocks on Stone Mountain were more violent last night than at any time since the commencement of the volcanic disturbance. I will return to the mountain to-day, and report by a special courier if necessary."

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.—Mr. BRENTANO, the enterprising publisher of No. 33 Union square, has imported 500 copies of the London *Graphic*, containing a literary and pictorial record of the great Tichborne case, with numerous engravings from sketches and photographs, and fac simile letters and autographs not before published. The history is written in a pleasing style, and forms one of the most interesting as well as the most remarkable narratives of real life that have ever appeared. It is well worth procuring.

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one of two Broadway institutions. Remember *Small* is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. *Medium* is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. *Large* is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Not Greasy or Sticky.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Spring Hats for Everybody!!

NOW READY!!!

At WARNOCK & CO.'S, No. 519 Broadway.

For a First-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

COMSTOCK—GROSS.—On Wednesday, March 25, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., CLARENCE A. COMSTOCK to HARRIET, daughter of John C. Gross, all of this City.

MEYER—MONTAGUE.—At the residence of her uncle, Daniel Pike, in New-Providence, N. J., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., by Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., EMILY E. MONTAGUE to PETER A. MEYER, all of this City.

DIED.

BUSSING.—On Thursday morning, March 26, KATE BREATH, wife of John S. Bussing, and daughter of Jas. Breath.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 West 48th st., on Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock.

BICKNELL.—On Wednesday, 25th March, at Riverdale, Westchester County, M. THERESA, wife of Joseph I. Bicknell, and daughter of the late H. B. Pierrepont.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Riverdale Station of the Hudson River Railroad to meet the train which leaves the Forty-second Street Depot at 9:10. Returning, arrive at Thirtieth Street Depot at 12:30 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BRIDGE.—In Paris, on March 5, PAULINE W., widow of the late Lewis K. Bridge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

BOWER.—Suddenly, March 25, at the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, ELIZABETH GILBERT, youngest child of Humphrey and M. Louisa Bower, aged 2 years and six months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 299 West 12th st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CORSA.—On Tuesday, March 24, J. WALTON, youngest son of Solomon Corsa, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at Claremont, near High Bridge, on Friday, March 27, at 12 M.

FRASER.—At Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Sunday, 22d inst., JOHN S. FRASER, in the 85th year of his age.

HIGGINS.—On Thursday, March 26, FANNIE MILLIE, only child of John H. and Emma L. Higgins, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Central Baptist Church, West 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Friday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

HOGAN.—On Tuesday, March 24, after a short illness, JAMES HOGAN, aged 56.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Sixth Precinct Police, and ex-members of No. 60 Hose, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Franklin st., on Friday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newport, R. I., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

HORTON.—At Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 24, ANN HORTON, widow of Samuel P. Horton, in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of her brother, Thomas B. Underhill, Tuckahoe, on Friday, March 27, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.

MILLER.—March 26, 1874, at White Plains, Mrs. CATHARINE E. MILLER.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., from her late residence in Lexington av., at 1 o'clock P. M., or at the M. E. Church on Railroad av. at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

WEEKES.—Wednesday, March 25, JAMES WEEKES, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—On Wednesday, the 25th inst., of scarlet fever, MAMIE, eldest daughter of Walter C. Palmer, Jr., and Mary G. Palmer, in the 7th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 East 127th st., to-day, (Friday,) at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Remains to be interred at Woodlawn.

PEARSALL.—On March 26th inst., JOHN PEARSALL, at his residence, No. 101 East 71st st., corner 4th av.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHILBIN.—On Tuesday, March 24, 1874, STEPHEN PHILBIN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 82 Clinton place, on Friday, 27th, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Joseph's Church, for solemn requiem mass. His remains will be taken to vault at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

RAY.—On Tuesday evening, March 24, FRANCIS A. RAY, of the firm of Homan & Ray, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 27, at his late residence, No. 254 West 52d st., at 1:30 o'clock, and 2 o'clock from the M. E. Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., without further invitation.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

RAND.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 26, ALBERT T. RAND, of Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

His remains will be taken to Westfield, Mass., where funeral services will be held at 2:30 P. M. Saturday, the 28th. Friends can leave Grand Central Depot at 8 A. M. by New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, arriving in Westfield at 1 o'clock, returning after service.

TURNBULL.—On Wednesday, March 25, 1874, at his residence, No. 67 West 46th st., JAMES TURNBULL, a native of Dunse, Scotland, and resident of this City forty-three years, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. John Thomson's,) 34th st., near 6th av., Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, March 24, at the residence of his brother, Timothy Townsend, Newburg, JOHN J. TOWNSEND, formerly of this city, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Townsend D. Cock, Locust Valley, Long Island, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave James slip at 10 o'clock A. M., and Hunter's Point at 10:30, returning in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

WILLETS.—In Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 25, JEMIMA, widow of the late George Willets, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, George A. Willets, on Saturday, March 28, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M., Harlem Railroad.

WILSON.—WILLIAM WILSON, native of Cumberland, England, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral Friday, the 27th, from his late residence, No. 6 Delancey st., at 2 P. M.

☞ Cumberland, England, papers please copy.

WEATHERBY.—On Wednesday, March 25, HANNAH WEATHERBY, widow of Peter Weatherby, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Church, at Sing Sing, on Saturday, March 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 9:10 train from New-York.

WELTON.—At his residence, Waterbury, Conn., Thursday, March 26, JOSEPH C. WELTON, in the 63d year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WAS HE BORN SO?"—SKETCH OF THE late Hon. Richard Yates; "Mr. Abbe, or Old Probabilities," portrait and character; "What are the Causes of Crime?" "The Late N. P. Trist, James Parker, Duke D'Aumale," with portraits; "Dreams, Their Fulfillment;" "French Canadians;" "Vitality and Chemistry;" "Life Insurance;" "Temperance," and other interesting matter in April PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED!!—"LOHENGRIN" AND "Aida," arranged by Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Cramer, 85c.; "Waltz," "Galop," and "Lancers," 35c. each; "Summer's Funeral March," (lithograph,) 40c.; "Marguerite," Valse, Gottschalk, 75c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 73 Ludlow st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SOLON B. SMITH, President.

THOMAS RIKER, Acting Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) March 26, was quite large, and the following is the result of the day's business:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Trustees, to close the estate of Harriet Lord, deceased, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 20.3 by 98.9, No. 140 East Twenty-seventh street, south side, 120.1 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $15,000, to Edward Kearney. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Fred R. Sherman, Esq., as Referee, three lots, each 25 by 100, with a two-story French-roof brick house thereon, located on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 160 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $22,000, to George W. Stevens; also, three lots in rear of above, fronting on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, each same size, for $21,000, to Thomas Hansen. The same firm also sold, by order of executors, to close the estate of James Dickson, deceased, the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 19.11 by 70, No. 332 Stanton street, north side, 79.8 feet west of Mangin street, for $4,000, to James McDonald, and the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 60, No. 92 North Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., for $1,500, to Elias Kahn. The premises No. 98 Bleecker street, and No. 169 Mercer street, (the lots forming an 'L,) billed for sale by the same auctioneers, were knocked down for $53,000, but not sold; also, the premises No. 307 West street, for $18,000, and No. 308 West street, for $19,000, but neither disposed of.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Edwin M. Wight, Esq., Referee, disposed of the frame house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 1,555 Third avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh street, for $12,000, to Messrs. Hirch & Hamberger. The foreclosure sale, by the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on East Eighty-seventh street, west of Third avenue, was adjourned to April 1.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White offered at public auction the three-story brick house and lot, No. 610 Water street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets, which was knocked down for $6,800, but no sale effected. The public auction sale of the house and lot No. 136 West Twenty-seventh street, by the same firm, was postponed to April 1.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on West Eleventh street, west of Washington street, to April 16, and announced that the property No. 228 West Thirty-eighth street was withdrawn from the market, the foreclosure proceedings involving the title thereto having been settled.

Dingee, Porter & Co. adjourned the sale of property on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, known as Shippler estate, to April 2, and this announcement closed the day's business.

Concerning the auctions held in Brooklyn yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., Cole & Murphy, and Quimby & Bissell, reports, if received, will be given to-morrow.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 25, J. Cole sold at public auction the following property: One three-story brick house with lot, 24.9 by 115, No. 270 Clinton avenue, between De Kalb and Willoughby avenues, with one lot 25 by 85, in rear, fronting on Vanderbilt avenue, sold for $17,150 to Thomas Harrison; one three-story front house with lot, 25 by 100, No. 268 Clinton avenue, with lot in rear, adjoining above, sold for $10,400 to John S. Williams; one similar house and lot, with lot in rear, adjoining, No. 266 Clinton avenue, sold for $10,000 to John Stevens; one similar house and lot, No. 264 Clinton avenue, sold for $8,600 to J. McSheny; one lot, 25 by 85, on Vanderbilt avenue, in rear of above, sold for $1,050 to J. Wilson; one three-story attic and basement front house with lot, 25 by 100, No. 209 Twenty-second street, south side, 325 feet east of Fifth avenue, said for $4,450 to J. Colwell, and one two-story front store with lot, 25 by 100, No. 210 Twenty-first street, in rear of above, sold to same buyer for $1,200. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold on private contract, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 20 West Forty-sixth street, for $60,000 cash. Purchaser, Mr. John H. Inman.

For to-day at the Exchange or elsewhere, no auctions are announced.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 140 East 27th st., s. s., 120.1 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 20.3x98.9	$15,000
1 two-story French-roof house and 3 lots, East 125th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., lots each 25x100, house 45x45, sold in one parcel	22,000
3 lots, East 126th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., in rear of above, each 25x100, sold in one parcel	21,000
1 two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 332 Stanton st., n. s., 79.8 ft. w. of Mangin st., lot 19.11x70	4,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 frame house and lot No. 1,555 3d av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 87th st., lot 25x90	12,000

BROOKLYN, E. D.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 92 North 4th st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 2d st., lot 25x60	$1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 25.

East Broadway, s. s., 96.10 ft. w. of of Pike st., 23.2x75	$15,000
Baxter st., w. s., No. 44, 25x100	15,000
Findlay st., e. s., 90 ft. n. w. of Cortlandt av., 40x50, Melrose	1,600
Lewis st., s. w. corner of 5th st., 25x29.7; 2d av., n. e. corner of 32d st., 24.8x100; Monroe st., s. e. corner of Montgomery st., 20x60.2; 1-5 part	5,000
Monroe st., n. s., 135.7 ft. e. of Pike st., 25x100	13,000
Washington st., e. s., 48.8 ft. s. of Bank st., 36x91.7	13,300
Washington st., Nos. 685 and 687, n. e. corner of Charles st., 50x60 on Charles st	16,500
53d st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100.5	15,000
53d st., s. s., 218.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x100.5	14,550
34th st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5	36,000
38th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 86x100.4; ½ part	12,000
71st st., n. s., 470 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2	15,000
76th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	3,000
128th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., wid., 75x99.11; 129th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., wid., 75x99.11	27,000
135th st., n. s., 184.10 ft. w. of Willis av., 16.8x100	9,000
136th st., n. s., 231.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 50x100, Morrisania	10,250
143d st., s. s., 281.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, 23d ward	6,750
146th st., s. e. corner, Leggett av., 50x100; Spafford av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Brown av., 50x100, Springhurst	1,590
Lexington av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 61st st., 20x80	21,500
1st av., n. w. corner 58th st., 25.1x75	27,000
7th av., w. s., 66 ft. s. of 15th st., 44.6x100	42,000
11th av., e. s., 148.1 ft. n. of 39th st., 24.8x100; 11th av., s. e. corner 40th st., 24.9x100	15,000
Same property	15,000
Road leading from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 33 lots, Nos. 71 to 103 inclusive on map of property at Yonkers belonging to Charles Darke	35,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 149, 5 years, per year	$5,000
Fulton st., No. 258, 7 8-12 years, per year	2,400
18th st., No. 40, West, 10 5-12 years, per year	2,650
24th st., s. e. corner 6th av., basement and rooms, 2 years, per year	1,200
3d av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 128th st., store and basement, 5 years, per year	1,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS—WEST SIDE.—WE WILL SELL A pleasant three-story high-stoop house on 43d st.; well located, all improvements, handsomely furnished throughout, for $14,500, half cash.

ALSO,

A four-story brick house, all conveniences, in good order, on 33d st., for $11,000; easy terms.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
8th av., south-east corner 34th.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 116 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story high stoop house, 20x60, on Lexington av., near Central Park, between 55th and 56th sts.; house new; lower part elegant cabinet finish; all modern improvements; with furniture, if desired; terms moderate. Apply to WM. J. HARDING, Room No. 36, fourth story, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house in 45th st., near Madison av., must be sold within thirty days; house can be seen at any time, and any buyer can take with him to examine it any one of the best builders in the City.

RIKER & CO.,
No. 5 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, all hard wood finish, West 62d st. 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two $23,000; also a first-class four-story brown-stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, FACING CENTRAL Park, 59th st., half way between the superb 5th av. plaza and Broadway circle entrance into Central Park, commanding two and a half miles of magnificent views through Park; cheap.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood, in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 67TH ST., NEAR BOULEvard, for sale or to exchange for farm in vicinity of good markets. Address BENSON, Box No. 446 Jamestown, N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone medium-size house on 45th st., near 5th av., in complete order.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, in good neighborhood. Price, $16,500. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO let.—A small house in 52d st., near Broadway, fully furnished; good neighborhood; rent, $1,400. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 203 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $16,500. Inquire on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at Hyde Park, two and a half hours from New-York, with 130 acres of choice land, mansion, and out-buildings; large river front, boat and bathing-house, fish right, &c. This place was the country residence of the late James Boorman, where comfort, luxury, and elegance are still to be found, and is now offered at about one-half its original price. Carriages, harness, live stock of all kinds, tools, utensils, furniture in mansion, cottages, lodge and contents of green and grape houses, are now offered for sale at a decided bargain, by direction of the executors. A full description may be had and photographs seen at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$100 LOTS, AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.

Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, ELIZABETH, N. J.—COUNTRY residence, suitable for Summer hotel; twenty-four rooms; gas, hot and cold water, well, cistern; five minutes from depot by horse cars; one acre shaded lawn of thirty years' growth; pear orchard, grapes, small fruits. W. T. PELL, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. POOLER, National Bank, corner Broadway and Pearl sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson, an elegant furnished villa, with all modern improvements; three minutes from Mansfield av. Station; one hour from the City; cottages and lots for sale. Address CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park place, or L. & I. MANSFIELD, Nyack.

FARM FOR SALE—102 ACRES, IN GOOD CULtivation, 3½ miles from Richmond, Va.; new house and barn, two young horses, two cows, fowls, &c. Price, $6,000; $2,000 cash. Must be sold on account of death of the owner. For further particulars apply to

F. WISSLER, No. 12 Broome st.

AT JERSEY CITY.—HOUSES, LOTS, BUILDING plots, &c., in good locations near ferries, for sale, to let, or exchange. For particulars, &c., apply at office or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER FRONT RESIdence at Rye, four and a half acres, two houses, stable, bath-house, &c., in one, two, or three lots. Apply to F. J. HALL, No. 83 Pearl st.

RAHWAY.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET. Also, farm near. Col. J. A. MARTIN, near Post Office, Rahway, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

OF

ELEGANT

HOUSES AND LOTS,

IN

FIEDLER PARK,

ON THE RICHMOND TURNPIKE,

EDGEWATER,

STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of the estate of the late Ernest Fiedler, the six houses and lots situate in Fiedler Park, on the Richmond Turnpike, Edgewater, Staten Island, and about 550 yards from the steam-boat ferry landing at Tompkinsville, (Quarantine landing,) and within thirty minutes of New-York, and also about ten minutes by horse cars of the North Shore Ferry Landing at New-Brighton. This property commands a most extended view of the Bay of New-York and its approach through Sandy Hook, the Hudson River, and the Kill Von Kull, and for beauty of scenery, healthfulness, and accessibility is unsurpassed by any other location. The steadily-increasing population of Staten Island, the many enterprises springing up within its limits, the relative value of land, as compared with neighboring suburbs of New-York, render this sale a most tempting opportunity for capitalists to invest in a property which is almost certain of producing large profits at no distant day. The houses are in excellent order, with gas, hot and cold water. After the 1st day of May next ferry-boats will leave South Ferry every half hour.

TITLE PERFECT.

Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 16 EAST 73D ST. AT auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., and known as No. 16 East 73d st. House contains all modern improvements, in prime order, and is complete in all respects. Lot 22.7 by 102.2. House can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF A BRICK STABLE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction,

On MONDAY, March 30, at 12 M.,

At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

under the direction of Stephen J. Bedlack, Esq., Referee.

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET—Three-story brick stable, plot No. 134 West 49th st., south side, 450 feet west of 6th av.; size 25 by 100, and building covers nearly the entire lot. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE—WITHOUT RESERVE, TO close an undivided interest of valuable property, in the Twelfth and Twenty-third Wards, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1874, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: Five three-story brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 302, 304, and 306 East 120th st., 19.5 by 46 by 100.11. Also, south side 116th st., 254.2 feet west of 3d av., 15 by 10 by 46 by 100, and No. 356 East 124th st., 18.6 by 50 by 98. Also, three-story brick dwelling, south side 113th st., 110 feet east of 2d av., 15 by 45 by 100.11. Twenty-third Ward—A two-story French-roof dwelling, south side 138th st., 196 feet east of Alexander av., 20 by 40 by 100, and three lots, 22 by 100 each, on north-west corner Southern Boulevard and Lincoln av. Maps and particulars at No. 111 Broadway, Room 8, or No. 2,308 3d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.

HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee:

SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 666.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.:

No. 16 East 42d st.	No. 33 West 55th st.
No. 52 West 11th st.	No. 335 Lexington av.
No. 74 Clinton place.	No. 444 Lexington av.
No. 21 East 20th st.	No. 47 West Washington pl.
No. 232 East 23d st.	No. 112 East 29th st.
Nos. 106 and 118 W. 49th st.	Nos. 32 and 38 East 33d st.
Nos. 25 and 23 E. 44th st.	Nos. 19 and 47 W. 16th st.
No. 24 West 30th st.	No. 31 West 32d st.
No. 26 East 38th st.	No. 112 East 37th st.
No. 16 East 30th st.	No. 32 West 9th st.
435 and 682 Lexington av.	77, 101, and 103 Clinton pl.
No. 153 West 23d st.	No. 51 East 23d st.
No. 30 East 21st st.	No. 109 East 29th st.
No. 16 East 9th st.	208, 209, and 240 W. 14th st.

And many others, furnished and unfurnished. Complete list can be had on application.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.

Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MADISON AV., (MURray Hill,) an elegant private residence; house, 25x60, with two-story extension; partly furnished; possession May 1 next; rent moderate. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to

E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY HANDsome four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with extension of two stories; all modern conveniences, and everything in perfect order and repair. The owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant, to whom he would rent at a reasonable figure. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, ten minutes from landing and on the water, a pretty cottage of nine rooms, besides basement, out-buildings, &c.; fine grounds, fruit and shade trees; horse cars to Fulton Ferry pass the door.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—A house; rent $750; this is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to keep boarders; house very conveniently and pleasantly located within thirty minutes of the City, via Thirty-fourth street Ferry, and two railroads hourly from Hunter's Point. Apply to

THOMAS WARRIN.

TO LET—A HANDSOME DWELLING-HOUSE, barn, and eighteen lots of ground on Maspeth av., Newtown, Long Island, about one and a half miles from railroad depot at Winfield and three miles from Williamsburg Ferries; rent, to a satisfactory tenant, $300. Apply to C. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, or W. GREEN, No. 185 4th st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—A HANDSOME GOTHIC FRAME COTtage-house, eleven rooms, two to forty acres land, with carriage-house, at Hartsdale, Westchester County, two miles south of White Plains; beautiful situation; lawn, shade-trees and shrubbery; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of owner, PHILIP WATTERS, No. 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE.—TO LET, $50 per month; immediate possession, three-story high basement house, No. 636 Gates, west of Yates av.; all improvements; Gates avenue cars from Fulton Ferry pass the door. Inquire of R. S. AIKMAN, next house, No. 636½, or at the office of the Radley & McAllister Manufacturing Company, No. 62 John st., New-York.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JAMES F. Birdsall at Purchase, five miles from Rye, three from White Plains; good buildings, orchards, and garden, with from two to forty-six acres. Apply on premises or to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65x100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; possession immediately if desired; rent $300 per month to a small private family only. Call on the premises, No. 25 East 48th st., between 11 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house on 45th st., near Broadway; rent $2,000; also, one on Lexington av., near 56th st.; rent $1,400.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND to rent on 152d st., between 11th and 12th avs., $1,000 per annum; also several furnished houses in that locality. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE HALF OF A BROWN-STONE private house, built for two families, on 49th st., between Broadway and 8th av., with all modern improvements, separate for each family; rooms all lighted. Apply to OWNER, No. 239 West 49th st.

$50.—TO LET.—VERY DESIRABLE, FULLY-FURnished, three-story house, convenient to six cars; 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent $50 per month and board for three adults. Address HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 3,840.

RIVERDALE.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE ON Riverdale av., one mile from three depots, to rent for the season or one year; is fully furnished; also, horses, carriages, cow, &c., if desired. Principals only apply to the owner at No. 34 Pine st., Rooms 8 and 9.

TO RENT—AT NISSEQUAGUE, ON NORTH SHORE of Long Island, cottage, with grounds; furnished; fine beach and scenery; stabling; perfectly healthy and retired; can be reached in three hours or less from Wall st. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A WELL-furnished cottage house, nine rooms; pleasantly located; possession on or before the 1st May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET OR FOR sale, houses from $350 to $1,000; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to E. WESTON, Mansfield Avenue Station, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 140 WEST 25TH ST., NO. 235 West 32d st., No. 146 East 83d st. Cottages in West 107th st.; new house opposite Park.

W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

NYACK—THE FINEST RIVER TOWN; SPLENDID scenery; villas and cottages at bargains; several to let, furnished. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

FOR RENT—FLATS IN HOUSE NO. 566 LEXINGton av., with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates. Inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 222 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM NO. 84 Broadway, close to Wall st., level with walk, already fitted up with costly black-walnut furniture, and in first-rate order; large Director's room; large vaults, with safety (inner) vault in light basement. Possession May 1, 1874.

Also to rent, offices on second and third floors.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

STORES, WASHINGTON HALL BUILDING, Fulton st., Astoria, Long Island; cheap rent. Apply to JAMES V. H. LAWRENCE, No. 46 Broadway, New-York, hardware store, or on premises.

TO LET—THE BUILDING CORNER CHATHAM AND Mulberry sts., now occupied by Mellen & Co. Apply to W. L. SKIDMORE, No. 90 Broadway, Room No. 16.

$2,000.—TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLing No. 375 Bowery; also, residence, 79th st., near Central Park, partly furnished, $2,500. Inquire at No. 13 Water st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET—STORE NO. 43 CHAMBERS ST., RUNning through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—NO. 84 BROADWAY, THE LARGE banking-room, first floor and basement, now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE ON EASY terms a small place in the country convenient to the west side of New-York City. Address H. W., Box No. 1,308 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CARE OF A HOUSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, colored; is honest; capable to take charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer or longer. Can be seen on Friday. Mrs. Harris, No. 24 East 10th st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co's., No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, April 3, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 4, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 238, 463, 345, 465, 138, 261, 462, 223, 457, 530, 257, 203, 83, 334, 220, 123, 429, 392, 562, 105, 44, 513, 389, 514, 48, 515, 301, 45, 11, 598, 475, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1874.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1874.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.—SHARES OF a productive unencumbered manufacturing company will be exchanged for railway or other securities; no objection to second mortgage bonds, if good. Address W. WILSON, Second, Box No. 210 *Times* Office; the advertiser will call if desired; confidential.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

GREAT WESTERN, AND MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and National Trust Company's stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.

T. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL ON CONsolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

Present rate of interest SIX per cent.

Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.

Bank books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD,
President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,

Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING VESEY STREET PIER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and replanking with yellow-pine plank and timber the northerly half of the pier at the foot of Vesey st., extending from West st. to the head of the pier.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, for furnishing illuminating gas for illuminating certain public buildings, structures, and offices from April 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and nurse; a first-class chamber-maid; has had experience with children; kind, honest, willing, and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 454 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with best City references from former employer; is neat and obliging, a good chamber-maid, and quick waitress. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid; would do some sewing or assist with children if required; first-class City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 402 6th av., in the store, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as an experienced chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; unexceptional City reference as to honesty, capability, &c.; lady to be seen; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with washing, or chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 351 West 43d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; has three years' City reference from her last place; is neat and obliging. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who understands her business in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; will do the coarse washing if required; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK THAT understands both French and American cooking thoroughly; keeps her kitchen in good order, and is of pleasant disposition; best testimonials. Call at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can do all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place; wages $20. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Inquire for S. S., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, well-tempered girl; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WITH EXcellent reference; is a first-class cook and laundress; wash and iron; will go to the country; can do any kind of cooking; is good-tempered and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, friends: one as first-class plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the washing in a small family; good City references. Call at M. Lindguist's, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, (FRENCH,) as first-class cook in a private family; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies, &c., and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress, or Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By very neat, competent young girls, sisters, with good reference. Can be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—City or country, by a neat, industrious girl, a respectful, intelligent, and trustworthy servant; good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO WASHING; does not mind the matter of wages, but will not, cannot, wash; has good City references; will go to the country with a City family. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, HIGHLY RECommended, in a small family where they keep no man servant. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT COOK IN A private family; she is a superior meat and pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH WOMAN, OR as housekeeper; understands all house-work well and thoroughly; has best of reference. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 232 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; would go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. No. 709 6th av., candy store.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker and seamstress; cuts and fits; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go as lady's maid; no objection to travel; four years' verbal references. Apply at No. 222 West 18th st., Room No. 1.

ENGLAND.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN WOULD give her services, for passage, to attend a lady or children; excellent City references. Call or address M. B., No. 3 Whitehall st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN WHO speaks also English and German, as housekeeper in a hotel or club-house, or would take charge of green-room. Call at 469 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITHOUT a home, in a family where she can make herself useful; will do light house-work or anything else that is required; small wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, not long in the country; understands her work, and is obliging; prefers a German family; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work, or cook, wash, and iron; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a private family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 139 East 13th st., in butcher store.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, CORNER of 45th st.—Faithful, capable servants for City and country. This directory is conducted by LADIES; its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

GOOD SERVANTS WANTED in every capacity; come neatly dressed, prepared to give reference. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL (SPEAKS good French and English) as lady's maid or to do chamber-work and wait on young children; excellent reference. Call at No. 142 East 14th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT GERMAN WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS a superior family laundress; can puff, flute, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; has lived in good private families; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or ironing or house-cleaning; best City reference. Apply at No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs., first floor, back room.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A THOROughly reliable and experienced nursery governess, competent to take entire charge of a small child. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. on Saturday, at No. 526 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, fully competent to take the entire care of a baby, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 258 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful; willing and obliging. Call at No. 446 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby; best reference; no objection to the country. Address L. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, AS NURSE for growing children and ladies' maid; dresses hair and operates; good references. Call at No. 426 4th av., store, near 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family, to mind growing up children and do plain sewing or waiting. Address A. C., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT LADIES' AND children's dresses; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; best City reference given. Address Coddington's book store, No. 368 Bowery.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress; is quick and thorough in her work, and willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; three years' best City reference. Apply at No. 25 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR parlor-maid in a first-class family; is a neat, tidy Scotch Protestant young girl, with the best of City references. To be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WANTED—A POSITION FOR A LITTLE GIRL fourteen years of age as companion to a lady, to do light work, where she will have good home influence. Address HOME, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler, first-class in every respect, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office, for three days.

COACHMAN AND INDOOR SERVANT—Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—Will go separate; by a man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also wait on table, tend door, build fires, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. H., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., Brewster & Co.'s.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-six years, who can take care of horses, drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman aged twenty-five years, who is a good plain gardener; can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, edge walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is a stylish driver; thoroughly acquainted with Newport and all watering places for the past eleven years. Call or address Thomas, No. 1,350 Broadway, at Wood Brothers'.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, CATHolic, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 51 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN that has been with his last employer for the past four years as coachman and gardener; is accustomed to the general charge of a gentleman's place; is married, one child. Address T. C., Post Office, Inglewood, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who perfectly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; very good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER and Generally Useful Man.—By a faithful, industrious young man, not afraid of work; is intelligent, reliable, and trusty; best of references given. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can milk and give good references from his last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; OF LONG EXPERIence; best City references as to sobriety and capability; good driver and understands the care of horses. Address Coachman, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN; understands the care of road horses and all the branches of the business; country preferred; best reference. Apply to Dr. Lockart, No. 124 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT MAN as coachman, in either City or country. Address Clergyman, No. 321 East 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN OF LONG experience in City driving; married, small family; first-class references. Address M., Coachman, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS AN EXperienced driver and groom, with best references. Applicant will respond to note addressed Coachman, Box No. 271 Post Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening, hot and greenhouse, grapevines, vegetables, &c.; also care of horses and cattle, driving, &c.; best recommendations. Call or address at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; would care a horse if required; five years' reference. Address P. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COMpetent to take charge of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; best of references; has been employed in the most extensive places in the country. Address M. C., seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his profession in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and vegetables; three years' reference from last place. Address J. K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; FIRST class; thoroughly understands the care of green houses, graperies, &c.; first-class recommendations from last employer. Address C. H., Seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY ONE WHO I THOROUGHLY conversant in all branches of the profession; references unexcelled. Address J. K., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business; willing and obliging; would take care of a horse or cow; good references. Address M. R., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHing to secure the services of a thoroughly posted Scotch gardener in all the various departments of the profession; he has been with me over two years; married, one child; only leaves me on account of my giving up my garden, greenhouses, &c.; I can confidently recommend him to any one. Address Gardener, care of C. S. Stevenson, No. 108 Liberty st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; would undertake the management of a farm; understands his profession thoroughly; satisfactory references as regards character and ability. Apply to F. A. Gardiner, at J. McQuids', florist, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO IS well versed in the cultivation of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; is a Protestant and married; good reference as to ability. Address T. W., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—ON A PRIVATE PLACE, BY A young man who understands his business. Those wanting such a man, inquire for Wm. Paige, at James Fleming's, seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st., to-day.

GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years, brought up in England, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—BY A man who has had ten years' experience; can show first-class City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, aged twenty-four years, who can assist in garden, do farm work, care or drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, aged twenty-one years, who can wait on table, clean silver, rooms, and furniture; also windows, sidewalks, boots, &c., build fires; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A PROTestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation requests merchants, and all parties wanting book-keepers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, cashiers, &c., to apply at corner 23d st. and 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—WITH SOME EXPErience in the clerical work of a law office, for a permanent position. Address, with references and stating expectations, Lock Box No. 136, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—A COLORED MAN, single preferred, who understands the care of horses and will make himself useful, a short distance out of town. Address, with reference, R., Box No. 2,17 Post Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO ASSIST IN A florist establishment; one that has worked with a florist preferred. Apply at the greenhouses, Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNTIL THE 6th of May; must be well recommended. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, Friday, at No. 279 Madison av., side door.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS in a small private family. Apply at No. 3 East 27th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN COCHER FRANCAIS ET SA FEMME pouvant fournir les meilleurs recommandations désirent se placer dans une même famille en ville ou la campagne. S'adresser pour deux jours chez Mme. GOLARD & CO., No. 525 6th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A REAL ESTATE LAWYER, WITH A GOOD business connection, would like to form a connection with some established law firm, business house, or insurance company, to take charge of the conveyancing department or the drawing of briefs; has had several years' practice with one of the oldest real estate lawyers in the City, and is familiar with all the old City titles; first-class references. Address J., Box No. 12 *Times* Office.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN IRON IS offered parties having a cash capital of $25,000; knowledge of hardware desirable, but not necessary; responsible bondsmen secure the investor, and guarantee solid profits, or return of outlay. Parties meaning business, send real name and address, no others noticed, to INVESTMENT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AN ENTERPRISE NOW IN OPERATION and will pay a large percentage on amount invested, requires more capital for its rapid development; will bear the strictest scrutiny; an opportunity is offered to capitalists. For particulars, address J. L., Box No. 10 [illegible] *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. Hildreth. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	*Russia, Wed'day, April 22
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE........ROUSSAU........Saturday, April 4
EUROPE........LEMARIE........Saturday, April 18
ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday, May 2
PEREIRE........SURMONT........Saturday, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN........Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER........Saturday, April 11
CORNWALL, GIBSON........Saturday, May 2

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, will sail on TUESDAY, April 21, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........May 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH........April 3
CLARIBEL........April 24

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS........April 10
ETNA........April 28

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)........April 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE........April 4
ANDES........April 18
GLAMORGAN........May 2
PEMBROKE........May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency.
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 28.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 1.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat., Mar. 28, 2 P. M. | Italy..Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M.
Greece..Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. | Spain..Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND........Tuesday, April 7, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. ERNSTER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, March 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia to Queenstown and Liverpool.—Steamers INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, ILLINOIS, OHIO, ABBOTSFORD, KENILWORTH, sailing every THURSDAY. RED STAR LINE to Antwerp.—Steamers VADERLAND, NEDERLAND, SWITZERLAND, sailing twice a month. For cabin, intermediate, or steerage passage apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York. Drafts for £1 and upward issued at lowest rates.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:30, 8:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, and all points North and West. Passage, $1 50, and a like reduction to all points. The elegant steam-boats, SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 6 P. M.; SUNDAY at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st. Connecting with morning trains on New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston, and connecting railroads. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip from New-York on TUESDAY, March 24, and the JAMES W. BALDWIN on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., and will run regularly thereafter, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS E. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Marcus E. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh13-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS H. REDFIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis H. Redfield, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh27-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK KEOGH, MICHAEL S. KEOGH, and SYLVESTER R. KEOGH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Patrick Keogh, Michael S. Keogh, and Sylvester R. Keogh, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh27-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. HALSEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James B. Halsey, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 12, 1874.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
mh13-law3wF* No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,

No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.

Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of John H. Tripler, now in bankruptcy, will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock, at the auction-room of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church street, the stock of men's furnishing goods belonging to said bankrupt.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
New-York, March 26, 1874.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) March 27, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo O'Sanna. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Carrie Dingle. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Also, 200 cases Valencia Oranges, landing ex Dorian.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED MARES, 15½ hands, dark bays, full sisters, coming five and six years; thoroughly broken, single and double, and perfectly sound; remarkably handy and pleasant animals. Any gentleman wanting a fine family team, or a pair for his own use, cannot fail to be pleased with them. Can be seen at any time. Address Box No. 309 Tarrytown, N. Y.

LANDAU AND HORSES WILL BE SOLD BELOW their value, provided the owner will give assurance that the latter shall be carefully treated; all in fine order. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; price $700. Can be seen at Morrell's storage warehouse, corner 32d st. and 4th av.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE, OVER 15.3; GENTLE in any harness, double or single. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, owning a large first-class handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in one of the pleasantest locations in South Brooklyn, will board gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Parties seeking a quiet, comfortable home will please address H., Box No. 475 Post Office.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE,

Near 5th av.—Second floor, six rooms; third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—FINE rooms and permanent board can be had with a small family for a gentleman and wife; four minutes from Wall st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply to G. T. SUTTON, Esq., No. 77 Fulton st., or No. 56 Willow st.

AN OFFICE TO LET—FOR FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN, with strictly private family, in residence between 5th and 6th avs., near 34th st.; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET parlors and rooms, en suite, to small genteel families, with private table only; all conveniences; references.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS—BOARD if desired; small select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; no moving; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No. 10 East 28th st.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st., first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARNSEN, Managers.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN, handsomely-furnished rooms, singly or en suite; references exchanged. No. 75 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED alcove room, second floor, to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let to a gentleman without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.

Handsome, well-furnished rooms, with board, will be vacated about April 1; good reference required.

A FINE ALCOVE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, from April 1; references exchanged. Call at No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

NO. 63 PARK AV.

Desirable rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms with board.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of said sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON. LOHENGRIN.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2) of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 27, at 7:30.

On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1874, at 7:30. Doors open at 7.

Also, TO-MORROW, at the FIFTH GRAND MATINEE, at 1:30 P. M. Doors open at 12:30.

LAST TIMES. { LOHENGRIN. LOHENGRIN. } Last Representations.

ELSA........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK........Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King)........Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD........Herr BLUM

Entirely new scenery, superb new costumes, appointments, &c., augmented chorus, increased orchestra, &c.

The entire work produced under the direction of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Scenery by MINARD LEWIS.

New properties by Signor ABBIATI.

New dresses and appointments by Signor BRUSCHI and Signora BIAGGIO.

Stage Manager........A. VAN HAMME

SCENERY SYNOPSIS:

First Act—A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.

Second Act—Fortress of Antwerp.

Third Act—(a.) The bridal chamber. (b.) A plain on the banks of the Scheldt.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management respectfully announces a brief engagement of the world-renowned prima donna,

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,

who will appear on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock,

in Donizetti's opera,

LA FAVORITA,

which will be presented with the following brilliant cast:

LEONORA........Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
FERNANDO........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
ALPHONZO........Signor DEL PUENTE
BALTHAZZAR........Signor NANNETTI

Grand chorus and powerful orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO

Seats for all the above now at the Academy box-office; also, at Nos. 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH very respectfully announce that they have succeeded in engaging for a few representations the eminent prima donna,

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,

who will make her first appearance (this season) here in Donizetti's favorite opera,

LA FAVORITA,

which will be presented with the following brilliant cast:

LEONORA........Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
FERNANDO........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
ALPHONZO........Signor DEL PUENTE
BALTHAZZAR........Signor NANNETTI

Grand chorus and powerful orchestra.

Signor Emanuel Muzio, Musical Director and Conductor

Seats now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. LOHENGRIN MATINEE.

FIRST LOHENGRIN MATINEE of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 28, at 1:30 P. M., (Doors open at 12:30 P. M.,)

LOHENGRIN.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as ELSA.

Miss A. L. CARY. CAMPANINI. DEL PUENTE.

Signor NANNETTI. Herr BLUM.

AUGMENTED CHORUS and INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor........Signor E. MUZIO

Matinée Prices—Admission, $2; reserved, (all parts,) $1 extra.

Seats now at Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT

at the

Brooklyn Tabernacle,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

Mme. Pauline Lucca,

The greatest Lyric Artist in the world.

GILMORE'S 22ND REGIMENT BAND,

Under the leadership and direction of P. S. GILMORE, (Projector and Director of the great Boston Peace Jubilee.)

Consisting of sixty-five performers, including the eminent soloists:

M. ARBUCKLE, Cornet,
E. A. LEFEBRE, Saxophone,
Herr LETSCH, Trombone.

GEO. W. MORGAN, (unequaled as an Organist in this country,) will preside at the Great Organ. A combination of Musical Talent never before offered in Brooklyn. To secure seats application should be made immediately at

SLADE'S, NO. 605 FULTON ST.; BOLLES', NO. 244 FULTON ST., and office B. R. CORWIN, NO. 319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Admission, $1 50.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

Tyrolean music by the PRÆGER FAMILY.

Grand historical painting by MATT. MORGAN.

MYRIAD MARVELS OF THE PROMENADE.

Open from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M.

Admission $1. No extras.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

Prof. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

April 2, 2 P. M.—"PAST AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD."
April 4, 2 P. M.—"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."
April 6, 2 P. M.—"OTHER SUNS THAN OURS."
April 7, 8 P. M.—"INFINITES AROUND US."

Course tickets, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
ja16-law6m*F Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruerton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873.

DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,
n14-law6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fester & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
d12-law6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
ja16-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING, }
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
f13-law6mF* H. R. DEMILT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-law6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.

ja23-law6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.

ja23-law6mF WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JEMIMA PAYNE,
mh27-law6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BENNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-law6mF* CATHARINE E. BENNETT, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

109th to 116th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 28, at 1:30, — 17TH MATINEE — OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager

C H A R I T Y ! !

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity,
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none.

Dr. Athelney........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey........Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fits Partington........Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history........Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter........Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FOURTH WEEK and UNWAVERING SUCCESS of this most FASCINATING PLAY; received nightly with alternate laughter, tears, and enthusiasm.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST TWO NIGHTS of the ENGAGEMENT of the DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR, DION BOUCICAULT, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1:30 AS "MYLES NA COPPALEEN,"

In his own beautiful drama in three acts, entitled

THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1874,
Engagement of the Peerless
LOTTA,

Who will appear for the FIRST TIME in this City in her new play of

ZIP, OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr........Lessee and Manager

The Manager announces that he has succeeded in making arrangements for one more week of the AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

C. A. CHIZZOLA........Director

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 27,
Hervé's famous opera,
L'ŒIL CREVE.
SATURDAY, March 28,
LA PERICHOLE and Mons. CHOUFLEURI.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MONDAY, March 30,
LE PETIT FAUST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

THIRD WEEK.

The brilliant young American Comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the beautiful Idyll of Western Life,
DAVY CROCKETT.
"A companion picture to Rip Van Winkle."

Miss ROSA RAND........as........ELEANOR VAUGHN

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

AFTERNOON AT 2,	EVENING AT 8,
The new and great moral drama entitled RUM; Or, the crusade of TEMPERANCE.	The moral drama of RUM, concluding (by request) with the drama, NICK WHIFFLES, THE TRAPPER GUIDE.

MONDAY EVENING—New drama, LITTLE RIFLE.

"WALLACE" CHARITY HOP,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st. Commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Tickets, $1. George H. Wallace & Son. The proceeds of this Hop will be given to the poor of the Fifteenth Ward through the undersigned Relief Committee: James M. Heatherton, Chairman; Thomas Hastings, Treasurer; A. E. Lozier, Secretary; E. J. Heatherton, Superintendent.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, NOW OPEN AT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING.

LECTURES.

PROCTOR'S LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY AT THE COOPER UNION.—By special invitation of the Presidents of the colleges and leading institutions of this City, Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will, before his departure for Europe, deliver two lectures in the great hall of the Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: FRIDAY, March 27, on THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY. WEDNESDAY, April 1, on THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the two lectures can be procured at $1 50, at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library, at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d sts. In order to bring these lectures within the reach of all, the price of admission, without reserved seats, is reduced to 25c., to be paid at the door.

THE COOPER UNION COURSE OF FREE lectures for the people, in the great hall, at 8 P. M., will close SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, with

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS,
by
SIDNEY WOOLLETT, Esq.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. "Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J. Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without breakfast, in a strictly private family; must be convenient to Fifth or Madison avenue stages; highest references. Address BANK, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway, }
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., } New-York.
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st., }

Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE special partnership heretofore existing under the name of BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. DANFORD N. BARNEY, the undersigned members of the late firm will continue in the same business heretofore carried on by the late firm, and under the same firm name.

N. C. BARNEY,
C. H. RAYMOND,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1874. EDW. D. FOSTER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

PRINTING.

ADAMS AND CYLINDER PRESSWORK, and book and job printing, of all kinds, at very low prices, at HOLMAN'S, corner of Centre and White sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
FOR THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

Proceeds to be distributed by the St. John's Guild and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The following artistes have volunteered to form a bill which in point of attraction is without precedent:

THE GREAT LYRIC ARTISTES,

Mme. LUCCA. Miss KELLOGG.
Miss KELLOGG. Mme. LUCCA.

Assisted by the following leading artistes of THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services:

Mlle. ALICE MARESI. Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI.
Signor DEL PUENTE. Signor NANNETTI.

and the following distinguished artistes, who have also generously volunteered:

Mlle. L. LUCKHARDT. Mr. HENRY WIENIAWSKI.
L. REMBIELINSKI.
THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
(under the direction of P. S. Gilmore,)
and
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY.

Musical Directors and Conductors, Signor E. MUZIO and Mr. S. BEHRENS.

The whole to be conducted under the sanction and patronage of the following committee of ladies:

Mrs. William B. Astor, Mrs. John J. Astor, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Wm. P. Lee, Mrs. Aug. Belmont, Mrs. Geo. T. Strong, Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Robt. L. Cutting, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Judge Brady, Mrs. Judge Daly, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mrs. Albert D. Hendricks, Miss E. Lydig, Miss H. K. Wilkes, Mrs. Dr. Desmus, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. R. W. Stoughton, Mrs. J. P. Worstell, Jr., Mrs. F. C. Colgate, Mrs. F. D'Oremieux, Mrs. Chas. P. Blake, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. R. Crosby, Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Parke Godwin, Mrs. Henry Parker, Mrs. Wm. T. Garner, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Mrs. Chas. L. Perkins, Mrs. F. B. Howe, Mrs. A. French, Mrs. D. Crawford, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, Mrs. Jas. F. Kernochan, Mrs. D. B. Grant, Mrs. John Fox, Mrs. S. J. Pennington, Mrs. A. Van Wart, Miss Ida Greeley.

Boxes will be sold at public auction at the Somerville Art Gallery, on the evening of TUESDAY, March 24, at 8 o'clock. Parquet and dress circle, $5; family circle, (reserved,) $3; general admission $2. Seats may be secured at STEINWAY'S and at WEBER'S piano rooms, and at SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 5th av. and 14th st.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK

will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, in five acts, entitled

CENTRAL PARK,

with new scenery and appointments and the following distribution of characters:

Wyndham Otis........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
(His original character.)
Mr. Kerr Flamberry........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Robert Crutch........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Mr. Myrtle........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Harty Durnford........Mr. W. J. FERGUSON
Skeesicks........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Bayley........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Flora Myrtle........Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Bridget Tooligan........Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Mittens........Miss ESTELLE ROWE

CENTRAL PARK MATINEE SATURDAY, MARCH 28, AT 1:30.

In compliance with many requests at the box-office, due notice will be given of the repetition of Sheridan's fine comedy of

THE RIVALS.

In consequence of the speedy production of THE VETERAN, the performances of CENTRAL PARK are necessarily limited.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

EIGHTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

Besides the performances by WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest Violinist, and GILMORE'S FULL TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, Rossini's immortal master-work,

STABAT MATER,

will be given with a

GRAND OPERATIC CHORUS OF 100 MALE AND FEMALE VOICES!

Assisted by the New-York Maennerchor.

*** Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday at box-office.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. STUART
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL
OPEN THE
PARK THEATRE,
22D ST. AND BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MADISON PARK AND UNION PARK,
ON
APRIL 6,
WITH A NEW DRAMA, IN WHICH
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR.

OLYMPIC.

ADMISSION, 30 and 50 Cents.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,
AND FAMILY VARIETIES.
GRAND COMBINATION OF WONDERS.
Novelty, Song, Dance, Character and Specialty Stars, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.

MR. TRENOR GIVES A RECEPTION DANSANTE THIS (Friday) EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Cards at Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Park.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWton, Sussex County, N. J.—A boarding-school for males and females. The interests of Blair Academy (now closed) are removed to this institution. All branches to fit for college, for business, or for teaching, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting are thoroughly taught; direct access by railroad; terms moderate. Next session commences April 7, when there will be several vacancies. Send for circular.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown, No. 1,282 Broadway; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, pronunciation, $5 each; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; foreigners and backward persons receive special private attention.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

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A THOROUGH TEACHER AS DAILY GOVERNess; fluent French, German, English, music, and English branches. Address R. C., No. 176 Johnson st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS,

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealers' percentage. Organs, $100, up.

RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to rent cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet organs low for cash, on installments and to rent.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST; FOURteen years' experience; familiar with all churches; specify salary. [illegible] East 40th st., third floor.

A NEW 7 1-3 OCTAVE PIANO FOR [illegible] Good City make, fine finish, full [illegible] Very cheap. C. A. MUNGER, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE, $125—A [illegible] piano, at No. 115 East 26th st. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

REDUCING THE RAILWAY FARES FOR WESTERN CITIES—MR. VANDERBILT'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

There was unusual excitement in certain railway circles in this City on yesterday afternoon, caused by the following letter addressed to the Commissioners of Emigration by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., }
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1874. }

To the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Our Emigrant Agent at Castle Garden yesterday received notice from the agents of steamship lines which have been in the habit of sending emigrant passengers over our road, that all emigrants hereafter arriving by those lines would be sent by the Erie Railway. This confirms the rumors current for some time past that the Erie Railway has made contracts for a very large proportion of the emigrants arriving by steamers at this port for the year 1874; and the Pennsylvania Company having the transportation of the Cunard line effectually closes the business against this company. Under these circumstances it is a useless waste of money to pay any proportion of expense inside the Garden, and I have directed our agent to withdraw therefrom. I have to request that you will protect emigrants arriving at this port on and after this date, destined to all Western points, against the overcharges that have been made them on the other side for transportation in this country, as the price of emigrant tickets on and after this day, until further notice, will be as follows, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company and connections: New-York to Chicago, $7; to St. Louis, $9 55; to Cincinnati, $7; to Omaha, $16; to St. Paul, $16; to Milwaukee, $8; to Detroit, $6; to Cleveland, $6; to Toledo, $6 50; to Quincy, $10 50; to Kansas City, $15; other places in proportion. Tickets can be obtained at the offices, St. John's Park and No. 31 Greenwich street. Yours, very respectfully,

W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was called for yesterday afternoon, but there not being a quorum present, an informal meeting was held, Messrs. Lynch, Forrest, Stephenson, Kaufmann, and Secretary Webster being in attendance. The letter from the New-York Central Company was read and discussed. The Commissioners decided to place an official at the Castle Garden landing of steerage passengers, whose duty it shall be to make inquiries of emigrants in relation to the purchase of tickets by them, to receive affidavits in regard thereto, and in each case to take steps to reclaim for them any extra fare paid for tickets. Messrs. Muller and Dixon, of the Erie Railway and Pennsylvania Central Companies, respectively, were present at the meeting yesterday, and stated that they were directed by the companies they represented to announce that a reduction of fares from New-York to points West over their lines had been made, the same to take effect at once. The reductions made by the Erie and Pennsylvania Companies are the same as those announced by the New-York Central Company, and printed schedules of the same were to be ready to-day. Upon inquiry at the down-town offices of the respective companies, the writer learned that orders had been given last evening to sell tickets to points West, at the reduced rates, to any emigrants applying for the same. The reduction made is about forty-five per cent. in the prices asked heretofore, as may be seen from the following comparison of rates: New-York to Chicago, from $13 to $7; to Detroit, from $10 to $6 50; to Cincinnati, from $11 50 to $7; to Omaha, from $23 50 to $16; to St. Paul, from $24 to $16, and proportionately to all other points. The question now arises which company will stand it longest. Should the reduction last long enough, the "booking" agents on the other side of the water will find their occupation gone.

LABOR TROUBLES IN JERSEY CITY.

A serious riot in which a number of men were severely injured, and which will probably result in the death of one of them, occurred yesterday morning at the foot of the hill extending from Hudson City Heights to Hoboken. A few days ago the men put to work by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company upon the construction of the new tunnel through the hill, struck for higher wages. Instead of conceding to their demands the company proceeded to secure new hands, and yesterday put between 100 and 200 Italians at work. The men had scarcely begun their labors before they were attacked by a band of the strikers. A riot, during which stones and clubs were freely used, ensued. The Italians, finding themselves worsted, retreated, not, however, until several of them had been severely hurt, and fled, many of them into the neighboring houses. One of them, however, had been rendered unconscious by a blow upon the head with a stone, and the infuriated strikers beat him almost to death. Information of the trouble was sent to the Third Precinct Police Station, and Capt. Glenny dispatched a posse of men to quell the disturbance. They quickly repressed the riot, and the body of the unconscious man was taken to the Charity Hospital in Jersey City. His skull is thought to be fractured, one of his arms was broken, and his internal injuries are very severe. He was unconscious for several hours after reaching the hospital, but recovered his senses during the afternoon. He does not speak a word of English, and his name, as nearly as it could be learned from him, is Frederick Guissette. The physicians who have him in attendance say that there is a possibility of his recovering, but the chances are all against it. The Police arrested, as witnesses, two of the Italian laborers, whom they found concealed beneath a bed in a house near at hand, and have them still in custody. Coroner Reinhard went in search of the assailants, but has not yet succeeded in capturing them.

The Erie Railway strikers yesterday held a meeting in Hamilton Park for the purpose of reviewing the situation. They appointed a committee to wait upon the officials and endeavor to effect a compromise. The company officials received them courteously, but declined to re-employ any of them. They stated that they are entirely satisfied with the work of the new hands. Two of the strikers on Wednesday evening assaulted one of the new hands named Mallable, and beat him severely. They were arrested with much difficulty. They gave their names as John Murray and John Ryan. Charges of being drunk and of fighting were preferred against Murray, and he was sent to jail for trial. Ryan was committed to the Penitentiary at Snake Hill for ninety days.

It was rumored in Jersey City last evening that the freight-handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company at Jersey City had decided to strike, and that they will quit work this morning. Several of the men were interrogated in relation to the rumor, but refused to impart any information.

THE GERMAN MASS-MEETING.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Philip Bissinger, Willy Wallach, Chas. Hauselt, Frederick Schack, and Wm. Steinway, who have been making arrangements for a mass-meeting of German citizens in opposition to the abrogation of the rights of the Presidents of the Irish and German Emigration Societies in the Commission of Emigration, held a meeting yesterday, and decided to engage the large hall of Cooper Institute for Monday evening, April 6. The following call was also prepared: The majority of the Commissioners of Emigration have usurped the powers delegated to them to purposes entirely foreign to their duties, and thereby manifested the most profound contempt (*missachtung*) of the rights of German emigrants. In order to protest against these proceedings in the most energetic manner, and to recommend the proper means by which the rights of our German emigrants may be secured, we call upon our German fellow-citizens to attend the mass-meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, April 6.

(Signed) Philip Bissinger, A. Ottendorfer, Willy Wallach, E. A. Witthaus, Wm. Steinway, H. E. Kunhardt, Eugene S. Ballin, E. Steiger, Jacob Windmüller, Leopold Von Bierwirth, R. Pagenstecher, Edward Salomon, Gustav Schwab, Chas. Hauselt, Frederick Schack, H. Rochall, Theo. E. Bnk, W. A. Schmitthemmer, E. W. Holberg, George Mosle, Gust. Freygang, H. C. Von Post, F. Kühne, Geo. H. Möller, G. W. Faber, Carsten Sierck, Aug. Koch, M. Meyer, L. F. Frank, Ed. Wellnig, Schwedler, F. Auerbach, G. Nembach, C. Weitz, Henry Bauer, F. Kilian, E. Krackowizer, C. Schwartz, Dr. F. Mierson, Michael C. Gross, Wm. Radde, E. Oelbermann, Dr. H. Huber, August Weismann, C. G. Günther, T. E. Heidenfeld, Magnus Gross, A. Eickhoff, Fred. Trend, Dr. A. Kessler, O. Zollicoffer, Emil Sauer, S. F. Bach, Theo. G. Glaubensklee.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Henry Leman, of No. 821 Third avenue, a grocer, was held for trial for damage done by him to a telegraph pole against which he wished to erect a structure for the safe-keeping of his window-shutters. James Crowder, of No. 250 West Forty-seventh street, and James Davis, No. 185 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, were held for trial on a charge of burglary preferred against them by Albert Harder, of No. 2,098 Third avenue, whose hardware store they robbed some nights since. The prisoners were arrested on Third avenue on suspicion by Detectives Devins and McGown, Nineteenth Precinct, who found on them two masks, two revolvers, and a "jimmy." Some of the goods stolen were found in Crowder's place.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 36, amounting to $10,873 31; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 4, amounting to $17,653 90; total number of warrants 40, amounting to $38,127 21. Receipts, from taxes of 1873 and interest, $12,773 05; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $11,664 43; collection of assessments and interest, $4,044 22; market rents, $3,388; water rents, $235 32; Water Purveyor, work done, &c., $324 74; sewer permits, $310; vault permits, $613 78; sales, vitrified stone pipe, $603 20; permits to tap water-pipes, $104 50; licenses, Mayor's Office, $48 25; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $105; Department of Parks, rents, $100. Total, $35,279 49. The Controller commenced paying yesterday, through Paymaster Falls, laborers on docks to March 21, amounting to $16,750 40.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

The nineteenth weekly meeting of the Committee of Nine, constituting the Bureau of Charities, was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the bureau, corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt presiding, and Mr. Henry C. Pellew acting as Secretary. After transacting some unimportant business, the Secretary reported that an expert accountant employed by him, after a thorough investigation of the management and bookkeeping of the Five Points House of Industry, had reported to him that this institution is managed with integrity, and its accounts are kept in a thorough and intelligible manner. The committee passed a resolution to print a large edition of the "Charity Directory," to be given to all who apply and to be put into the hands of the Police. This arrangement cannot be carried out this season, unless all the societies interested make immediate returns to the bureau. In consequence of the exceedingly small sums which appear to have been given by several societies to their beneficiaries, much difficulty has been met with in determining whether to report repeaters to the respective societies, as there is too little evidence of attempting to defraud. According to the information obtained by the bureau some institutions instead of giving substantial relief to applicants, of the justice of whose claims they are satisfied, furnish so small sums that the poor are obliged to make application to several associations, in some instances as many as five or six. In the judgment of the bureau it would be better for such associations to limit the number of recipients and to afford larger amounts to bona-fide cases. This would reduce the amount of machinery, secure the proper oversight of recipients, diminish the temptation now put in the way of the poor to look to numerous and uncertain sources of supply, and so render charity more effective for its purposes. The attention of the bureau having been called to a lengthened defense of the Juvenile Guardian Society, signed by G. D. F. Robertson, the committee of nine deem it only proper to call attention to the opinion of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities as expressed in their sixth annual report, issued last year. The following are extracts from the report: "The Board of State Charities is of the opinion that the general plan of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society is faulty and vicious. * * * And the reports of the society are calculated to mislead. * * * The institution under investigation appears to us to be unnecessary, and the expenditures extravagant." The bureau has adopted a plan in compiling its directory of checking off the names that may be alike, by the streets. In this way repeating can be practically detected at once.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

The controversy between Judge McGuire and Judge Stemmler in relation to the Judgeship of the Seventh District Civil Court in this City, which must be already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, was again before Judge Van Brunt yesterday. The case came up on a motion made on behalf of Judge Stemmler to have vacated that part of Judge Van Brunt's order granting Judge McGuire a new trial, which vacates the judgment which had been entered on the previous verdict of the jury in favor of Judge McGuire, and to continue in force a temporary order of the same Judge restraining Judge McGuire from exercising his official functions as Judge of the court. On behalf of the motion it was contended that in the notice of motion on behalf of Judge McGuire it was not intimated that other relief was intended to be asked for except leave to open the judgment in favor of Judge Stemmler, so as to permit the motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence to be made; that the additional provision in the order granting a new trial, that the original judgment should be vacated, was not a part of the relief asked for in the notice of motion, and was, therefore, relief beyond that asked for, and was improperly inserted in the order; that the question of vacating the judgment had not been discussed on the motion; that, therefore, the original judgment entered on the verdict of the jury remained in force until after the appeal from the order of Judge Van Brunt granting a new trial should be heard and decided favorably to that order. This being correct as matter of law, Judge Porter proceeded to argue still further that the temporary order already in existence, restraining Judge McGuire from exercising the functions of his office as Judge, should continue until the final hearing and determination of the appeal taken from the order granting a new trial.

Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel and Mr. Wm. A. Beach, in arguing against the motion, contended that the granting of a new trial of necessity vacated the former verdict of the jury, and placed Judge McGuire back in the same position he occupied before that verdict was rendered, with color of title to the office in his favor; that by a decision of the Court of Appeals it became proper when a new trail was granted on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, to embody in the order to that effect a provision vacating the original judgment; that any other theory than that the original judgment was vacated by the granting of a new trial would be a manifest absurdity; that Judge McGuire was now in possession, and it would be improper in the court to grant an order nullifying its original order, and the motion should therefore be denied, the public interests requiring that he continue in discharge of his official duties until a final adverse decision.

Affidavits were read on both sides, those on the part of Stemmler charging disorder and violence on the part of Judge McGuire in not retaking permission of the court, and those on the part of the latter, sworn to by Capt. Gunner and others, absolutely denying the charges of disorder or violence of any kind. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE CARTMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND CHARLICK.

At a meeting of the Cartmen's Association, last evening, at Hibernia Hall, Prince street, Mr. James B. Hackett presiding, the committee appointed to wait on the Street-cleaning Bureau for the purpose of demanding pay for February, reported that they had seen Mr. Charlick, and that that gentleman evasively replied that "the roll list was not yet made out." At this announcement the countenances of the poor men assumed a lengthened expression, and one, in utter dejection, sarcastically suggested that funds be raised to employ additional clerks to assist Mr. Charlick in completing that roll list. It seems that the ponderous document in question has been in active preparation over a month and a half, and even now, according to the statement of Mr. Charlick, it is in a very incomplete condition. The suggestion of the dejected cartman is certainly timely, as these poor men, who are not by any means to be classed among the overpaid employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau, are now menaced by want in consequence of the indifference of the bureau to their appeals for the payment of their hard earnings. They believe that their horses will starve if immediate payment is denied them, for many of the feed stores have refused further credit. Next Wednesday two months' earnings will be due them.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The committee appointed in accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting of ministers in Association Hall last week, to appeal to the Legislature to enact laws restricting the sale of spirituous liquors, met yesterday at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby presiding. There were present Judge Fancher, Andrew V. Stout, Dr. A. D. Gillet, Rufus F. Andrews, Dr. J. B. Wakeley, Theodore A. Brouwer, Mr. Ely, and Mr. A. A. Robbins. After some discussion on the subject, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislature praying for the enactment of a bill to prohibit the sale of drink on the premises, and authorizing it to be sold only by wholesale venders. Judge Fancher, Theo. A. Brouwer, and A. A. Robbins were named to form the committee. Copies of the petition will be forwarded to the churches of the various denominations for the signatures of their congregations. When the petition has been signed in this manner, the committee will hold another session to appoint a committee to present these documents to the Legislature.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Cotton Exchange, at a meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of samplers to take all samples drawn from the bales by them to the office of the party by whom the sampler may be employed. All extra samples drawn from bales in process of delivery, before passing the scales, are the property of the seller, and all extra samples drawn after passing the scales are the property of the buyer; but all such samples must first be taken to the office of the broker for his inspection, and in no case to be sold to any junk-dealer or any other buyer of cotton, except through a broker. Regular entries shall be kept in the books of the broker, with the name of the buyer and seller fully given. No sampler, weigher, cartman, or their helpers or assistants shall be entitled to any cottons, samples, skimmings, or trimmings as a perquisite, and if they shall sell any such cottons, samples, skimmings, or trimmings to any party, except as aforesaid, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and any such person holding a license from the Exchange shall, upon such act being proven, have his license revoked.

THE JUVENILE WANDERER.

William Allewalt, the juvenile wanderer who was arrested on the 18th inst., at Dayton, Ohio, by the Police, while in the act of trying to pawn a valuable watch, ran away from this City on the 16th February last with $100 belonging to his employer, Mr. Martin Lippmann, of No. 157 West Twenty-second street. Mr. Lippmann on seeing the account of the boy's arrest in THE TIMES, telegraphed to the Police of Dayton, Ohio, to hold the lad. The Chief of Police replied that the boy had been sent home to New-York, but when Mr. Lippmann inquired at No. 530 West Fiftieth street, where the boy's father resides, he was informed that he had not returned. As the lad is very intelligent and prepossessing in appearance the public are cautioned against him, as he is sure to make false representations to excite sympathy.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION IN THE CALLENDER CASE.

The trial of Charles Callender, who is accused of having, in consideration of a bribe of $76,000, made a false report of the condition of the Ocean National Bank a short time before its failure, was continued, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. The first witness called by the defense was Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean Bank. He was previously examined at great length on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Fullerton offered first for identification, and then in evidence, the report of the bank, made by Mr. Davis, in January, 1872—that is a month after the failure of the institution. The report was offered for the purpose of contradicting the statement previously made by the witness in regard to the value of the assets of the Ocean Bank at the time of its failure. The District Attorney objected, and his Honor did not then rule upon the question. Counsel proceeded to examine the witness on other points. In answer to the interrogatories put to him, the witness said that he was acquainted with Hiram P. Crosby, and had conversed with him in respect to the value of the Portage Lake bonds generally, but not as to their value in 1871, nor as to the value of any particular issue of these bonds. He said the assets of the bank were in a better condition in January, 1872, when he made his statement to the stockholders, than in the October previous, when Charles Callender made his report of the condition of the affairs of the bank. This he explained by saying that steps had been taken to collect many debts. The assets were more secure and nearer realization; the intrinsic value was the same. Mr. Fullerton then offered in evidence the statement made by him as Receiver on Jan. 19, 1872. That statement showed that the excess of reserve on hand over the liabilities of the bank was more than $500,000. Witness explained the seeming discrepancy between his statement, that the bank was bankrupt in October, 1871, and his statement to the stockholders in January, 1872, showing that its assets were greater than its liabilities, by saying that he was mistaken in his estimate of the bank's condition in January, 1872. This latter statement was, he said, a mere guess. This closed his testimony. Counsel for defense then offered in evidence the report of the condition of the bank on Oct. 2, 1871, made by its President. It was offered for the purpose of showing that, as Callender knew that such a report was then made to the Controller of the Currency, he refrained from making his report, simply because he thought it unnecessary to make a report in view of that fact, and not in consideration of the bribe which he is accused of having received. The court admitted it on condition that the defense would show that Callender knew of the existence of that report. E. D. Bishop, a bookkeeper of the bank, was called to prove that Callender had such knowledge. Witness said that Callender saw the requisition of the Controller calling for such a report, but could not say that he had ever seen the report itself. It was subsequently admitted on account of some questions as to its contents asked by the representative of the Government. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, testified that in September, 1871, his bank loaned Callender $10,000 upon the Portage Lake bonds, (first mortgage.) He regarded these collaterals as perfectly good for the loan. Subsequently, Theodore M. Davis offered to purchase them of him. Witness said that up to the date of the failure of the Ocean National Bank the defendant's general reputation was very good, so far as he (witness) knew. John Thompson, a broker, testified that he at different times loaned the defendant large sums of money upon the notes of the members of the Portage Canal Company, and also upon the company's bonds. Witness never heard anything against defendant's character up to the failure of the bank. Hiram B. Crosby, a lawyer, testified that he examined the lands of the Portage Lake Company, and believed they were very valuable. Justice Field, of the Second District Court, Wm. A. Wheelock, President of the Central National Bank, and Charles J. Everett testified to the good character of the defendant. This closed the case of the defense.

Mr. Fullerton commenced his summing up at a late hour of the afternoon session. He read the statutes under which the indictment is framed. He said the only question for the jury to decide was "Did Charles Callender receive a bribe on the 2d of October from the Ocean National Bank to influence his official character as a Bank Examiner?" All the other issues that had been brought into the case, he said, were proper subjects of consideration only so far as they threw light upon this main question. Counsel then argued that Callender's transactions with the Ocean Bank were entirely legitimate, for Callender was not, he said, by his position as Bank Examiner, shut out from the pursuit of other business. No interpretation of the law required that he should isolate himself and shut himself out from all commercial enterprises, simply because he was a Bank Examiner, with a salary of $5 a day for every day he was employed in that capacity. Counsel then discussed the loans *seriatim*, arguing that they were regular and perfectly legitimate commercial transactions which exercised not the least influence upon his official conduct.

The Court here adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when counsel will resume his argument.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Surgeon E. Kershaw, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. R. F. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel.

Attorney General Daniel Pratt, of New-York, and John McGraw, of Ithaca, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and Chief Justice Triviño, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-State Senator S. K. Williams, of Wayne County, N. Y., is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. H. S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, and C. J. Brydges, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga; Judge T. K. Finletter, of Philadelphia, and H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Wallace, United States Army; Capt. G. Danesi, of the Italian Army; Prof. Geo. E. Day, of Yale College; Prof. Ezra Abbott, of Harvard College; Prof. J. H. Thayer, of Andover Seminary; President M. B. Anderson, and Prof. H. B. Hackett, of Rochester University, are at the Everett House.

THE RECENT FIRE IN THIRD AVENUE.

The Police, firemen, and insurance agents who are cognizant of the circumstances connected with the fire on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets, (Twenty-third Ward,) are all thoroughly convinced that the fire, which resulted in the loss of four lives, besides the property destroyed, was the work of an incendiary, but whether from malicious motives or for interested purposes has yet to be ascertained. The buildings, which were owned by Henry Lipps, appeared to have been pretty well insured, as follows: Adriatic Insurance Company, $2,000; Merchants', $1,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $1,500; Relief, $1,500; Westchester County, $3,000. His furniture was also insured for $600 in the Commercial.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.

The monthly statement of the New-York City Mission presents the following result: 30 City missionaries, 152 visitors, 3,818 missionary visits, 997 calls, 271 meetings, 4,625 meals and lodgings sold and given to friendless men, and 850 families aided in various ways. The Treasurer's statement shows: receipts, $2,499 31; expenditure, $9,818 69; deficit, 7,319 38.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

A reception will take place at the Metropolitan Museum of Art this (Friday) evening, when the thirty-eight paintings by the late John F. Kensett (his last Summer's work) presented to the Museum by Mr. Thomas Kensett, and the three paintings by the late Thomas Cole, entitled "The Cross and the World," presented by Mr. Vincent Collyer, will be exhibited.

A CURIOUS CASE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman at the Morgue yesterday, in the case of Edward Hughes, found dead in a shanty at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue. James Casey, of No. 787 Tenth avenue, testified that on the day previous he saw James W. Cain strike Hughes in the face, and beat him severely. The jury found that Hughes' death resulted from alcoholism, accelerated by a beating received at Cain's hands. Cain was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $5,000 bail.

A FIFTEEN HOURS' WALK FOR LIFE.

On Sunday afternoon a young man in Baltimore, named George Falk, swallowed, as he stated, three ounces of laudanum and five grains of morphia, in order to end his life. After relieving him as far as possible, his physician, Dr. M. J. Gately, ordered that he be walked until he was out of danger. Accordingly, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, he was put upon his tramp for life, and was forced to walk in the open air as rapidly as he could. His father kept by him for a long time, and a friend or a policeman assisted. After some hours the father gave out, and finally officers and friends grew tired. At last officers had to be taken from their beats and made to do duty in saving the life of the would-be suicide. When the walk commenced it was with great difficulty that he could be kept going, and so great was his stupor that at times he would almost fall like a stick. Frequently it was necessary to catch him and move him on. He reeled at times like a drunken man, and then again he would revive considerably. The dreary, monotonous walk was kept up without intermission until 6:30 o'clock Monday morning, when the physician consented that he should be allowed to take rest.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

QUEER PROCEEDINGS BY A NEWBURG ATTORNEY—HIS FLIGHT TO AVOID ARREST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, March 26, 1874.

On Saturday last Judge Joseph F. Barnard, of this city, issued two orders for the arrest of John B. J. Fenton, Esq., of Newburg. Mr. Fenton is a well-known member of the Orange County Bar, and a prominent citizen of Newburg. He resides in a fine villa just outside of the city limits. He was formerly a law partner of Ex-County Judge Thomas George. He was also formerly Superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. George's Church, and very active and acceptable in that position. The complainant in one of the suits in which the order of arrest was issued (in a civil process) was Mr. Daniel J. Terwilliger, of Ulster County, who claims that he is a loser by Mr. Fenton, on account of borrowed money, to the amount of $8,000. The other order was issued at the instance of Mr. William Snowden, of New-Jersey, whose loss is $1,000. It is stated that on Friday last, application was made to Judge Barnard to issue orders of arrest, but that he advised delay in order to give Fenton time if possible to adjust his affairs. On Saturday, however, the orders of arrest were issued to the Newburg attornies having the suits of the two creditors in charge. The orders were by them handed over to Sheriff William Underhill, to be served on Monday morning. In the meantime the friends of Mr. Fenton had gone to New-York with him to try to make some arrangement with friends of the family by which his financial difficulties could be adjusted. Mr. Fenton and friends, however, arrived home Saturday evening, having been unsuccessful in their mission. Knowing that Fenton had reached home, the Sheriff applied to the attorneys to ascertain if they wanted the arrest made that night. They, however, directed him, as before stated, to wait until Monday morning. On Sunday morning Mr. Fenton left the city and the State, and is supposed to be in New-Jersey evading the order of arrest. He was seen in Jersey City a day or two ago. It is stated in Newburg that the total amount of deficit in Mr. Fenton's accounts is between $30,000 and $40,000. Among those losing through his operations are the following:

Daniel J. Terwilliger, Ulster County	$8,000
Capt. Hawkins, Balmville, Orange County	2,000
Wm. Snowden, New-Jersey	1,000
Mrs. Cavanaugh, Newburg	1,500
Charles Newman	900
Quassick Bank	500
James G. Graham	175
Samuel Little	80
Col. W. D. Dickey	40

This is only a partial list. At the suit of the Quassaick Bank, Sheriff Underhill has levied upon Fenton's law library, office furniture, horse, and carriage, the sale of which on Monday morning next will cover the amount. The other losses are total, not one cent being recoverable. The following may serve as a sample of the mode in which Mr. Fenton has recently been doing business.

He had a mortgage of $800 on a piece of property in the southern part of the city. He foreclosed that mortgage, and bought it in at $800. He then mortgaged the same piece of property for $1,000 or $1,200 and got the money. Afterward he sold the property to Charles Newman for $900, representing it to be free of incumbrance. Then he sold for $800 the mortgage under which he had bidden in the property, making $2,900 on a piece of property worth, at his own figures, but $900. His villa near Newburg was mortgaged for $17,000, which is probably all it would bring at any auction sale.

It is stated in Newburg that another lawyer there is involved to a heavy amount, some say $100,000, and that his creditors have directed their attorneys to commence suits for the amounts due them from him. It is alleged that he too has been carrying on business in a manner similar to that of Fenton.

Several of the parties whom Fenton has fleeced have lost the savings of years. He was a pleasant, companionable gentleman, who moved in the very best circles of Newburg society. In politics he was a firm and active Democrat, and some years ago was elected by that party to the position of Police Justice of the then village of Newburg. His case is similar to that of another Newburg lawyer named Wm. J. Dixon, who took his flight from that city two years ago and has not been seen there since. He is understood to be now practicing law in a town of Minnesota, where he writes his name "Wm. J. Dyckson." He was elected Recorder of the City of Newburg in 1870 by the Democrats, receiving one of the largest majorities ever given to any candidate in Newburg.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

LOST RECORDS OF ROCHESTER FOUND IN CANADA—A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR LIKELY TO BE CLEARED UP.

The Rochester *Express* of Wednesday evening says: "A few days since the Commissioners of Mount Hope received a letter from the Sheriff of Lincoln County, Ontario, dated St. Catharines, which stated that while making a search, he or his deputies came upon a number of books and records, which they found on examination belonged to the City of Rochester. The books were left there by John B. Robertson, who at the time of the great fire which consumed the Eagle Bank block, on the night of Nov. 21, 1857, was Controller of the city and custodian of the Mount Hope books and funds. The Sheriff holds an execution against Robertson for an old debt, and intends to sell the books to satisfy his claim. He will surrender the books on payment of the claim, the amount of which is not stated. The Commissioners replied to the letter and offered a certain sum for their recovery. The Eagle block was situated on the corner of Buffalo and Exchange streets, where the Masonic Hall block now stands. The *Democrat* office, located in the upper story, was consumed. The origin of the fire was never determined, but it was first discovered in the bank of which John B. Robertson was Cashier. He was one of the three Commissioners of Mount Hope, the other two being Hamlin Stilwell and William Brewster. Mr. Robertson had charge of the city sinking fund, as well as the funds and books of Mount Hope. After the fire the books could not be found. Robertson said they had been burned. Mr. Stilwell stated that Robertson had some $13,000 of the funds in his possession at that time, but Robertson denied it. The books being gone, of course nothing could be done about the matter. There was money also belonging to the city in Robertson's hands. Soon after this Robertson was arrested and tried on the charge of attempting to take the life of his wife by poison. The evidence was strong against him, but he was acquitted, soon after leaving the city and going to Canada. It is said he now resides in New-Orleans a miserable wreck."

SHOES BY MAIL.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 19th says: "At the Post Office in this city we were yesterday shown an old shoe which started from the New-York City Post Office. Among the documents stowed away in the shoe is one on which is written something to the following effect: 'We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend that our late comrade, Goodenough, be appointed postal cobbler, this shoe being a specimen of his work.' Then follows a large number of signatures. The 'specimen of his work' is about the worst specimen in that line ever seen. It is patched with scraps of red leather, black leather, and all kinds of leather. The new half-sole is fearfully and wonderfully made, and nailed on with copper, iron, and all kinds of nails, while upon the heel is spiked a sort of half-tap. The documents traveling with the shoe show that it has been in many offices in the West, and it is now quite covered with tags, post-marks, and all manner of scraps of Post Office wit. It left last night for San Francisco. It travels loose in the mail-bags, and goes in whatever direction the fancy of the clerks happens to send it cruising."

SLOANE HEARD FROM.

Rush R. Sloane, formerly of Sandusky, Ohio, is in Belgium, and therefore secure, as we have no extradition treaty with the Government of that country. The Sandusky *Register* of Saturday says: "Sloane's late housekeeper received a letter yesterday from 'the child of nature,' post-marked Liverpool. It was written on the 6th of March, or so dated. Sloane stated that he was on his way to Antwerp, where he could be addressed. He desired her to discharge a portion of his household servants, turn the horses out to grass, and take good care of the family mansion. Sloane left the city on the 14th of February, which would give him twenty days between his departure from this city and arrival at Liverpool. He was known to be at Windsor, Canada, on the 18th of February, and must have left the United States about that date. He will feel safe when he reaches Belgium, that happy resort of American criminals. At Antwerp he will find congenial society, and will be able to spend his money and make a splurge generally."

A TRAVELED CENT.

The Portland (Maine) *Press* says that five years ago a gentleman in that city scratched his name on a nickel cent and sent it on its travels. Eighteen months after this cent came into the possession of a Lowell acquaintance, who marked his name upon it. Two years later it turned up in Pennsylvania, and came into the hands of a former chum of the Portlander. Recognizing the name, he inscribed his also on the coin. One day this week the man who started the cent on its travels was making a purchase in a Lowell store, when the identical nickel which left his pocket five years ago was banded to him in change.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the Cooper Union, this evening, Mr. Richard A. Proctor will lecture on the "Wonders of Astronomy."

Rev. Dr. Deems will deliver his lecture on "Luck," this evening, at the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Frederic B. Marvin will lecture this evening before the Liberal Club, Plimpton Hall, on "The Pathology and Prospective Treatment of Spiritualism."

The residence of Mr. Theodore Nimms, in Wilton, Twenty-third Ward, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of a quantity of silver plate.

An entertainment under the auspices of Female Evening School No. 24, was given, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the benefit of the poor of the Sixth Ward.

The time for the justification of the permanent bondsmen of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood was yesterday extended by the Sheriff to the 3d of April.

"Married Flirts" will form the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening, by Mrs. Lizzie Petit Cutler, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, corner Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue.

It is understood that the melodeon and other property recently stolen from the public school at West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, has been found in the possession of some burglars arrested on Wednesday in Brooklyn.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at the Fiftieth Street Church, Col. Joel W. Mason presiding. Several new members were enrolled, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The Carolina Singers, all formerly slaves in South Carolina, will give a vocal concert at the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Presbyterian Church, between Second and Third avenues, this evening, under the direction of Rev. W. Richardson.

At the meeting of the Medico Legal Society, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, last evening, Dr. E. Peugnet read a paper on "The Medical Jurisprudence of the Stokes Case," and the bill now before the Legislature for appointing a commission of lunacy was discussed.

The motion which was made before Judge Blatchford on behalf of Platt & Boyd, glass-importers, of Murray street to have their books and papers, which were seized by the Custom-house authorities, returned to them, was adjourned to Saturday, in consequence of the absence of United States District Attorney Bliss at Washington.

Joab Lawrence was yesterday discharged by the Sheriff, he having received a certified copy of the decision of the Court of Appeals against his extradition to Michigan. Immediately after his discharge he was rearrested upon a civil suit arising out of the cause of action which formed the basis of the requisition. He is now in the custody of the Sheriff.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday morning, at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth street, in honor of the late Cardinal Barnabo. Dr. McGlynn officiated as celebrant, assisted by Dr. McSweeney, of Poughkeepsie, as Deacon, and Rev. Dr. Burtsall, Sub-deacon. At the conclusion of the ceremony Dr. McGlynn delivered an oration on the late Cardinal, with whom he was personally acquainted.

The German saloon-keepers of the Thirteenth Ward, Frederick Zimmer presiding, met at No. 80 Clinton street, yesterday, and indorsed the action of the central body of the saloon-keepers in sending a delegation to Albany to urge the passage of a bill introduced in the Legislature amending the Excise laws in the interest of the beer retail trade. Similar action was taken at meetings held yesterday by the saloon-keepers in the Eleventh and Twenty-first Wards.

Thomas McDowell, while engaged in shoveling ice at the Knickerbocker ice-house, One Hundred and Thirty-second street, Mott Haven, was fatally injured by the elevator coming down upon him, breaking his back and both legs. The bottom of the elevator was forced out of place by the concussion. The injured man, who is a resident of Melrose, was conveyed to the hospital, at corner of Eighth avenue and Ninety-ninth street, where no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has a wife and three children.

The steam-ship Sidonia, from Genoa, which arrived at this port on Wednesday afternoon, landed twenty-one steerage passengers at Castle Garden. The Sidonia left Genoa on the 20th of January last, and touched at Bermuda, which port she did not leave until the 19th of March, which accounts for the length of the trip. The City of Brooklyn landed 192 emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday, and the Westphalia, from Hamburg, 327. Hereafter a Red Star steamer of the American Line, of Philadelphia, will touch at Castle Garden every twelve days.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture in Steinway Hall, next Tuesday evening, promises to be a most extraordinary affair. The subject will be "The Wastes and Burdens of Society." The proceeds will be devoted to the maintenance of the Free Dormitory for Women, an institution established last July by the society of "The Fraternals," and which was designed to afford a temporary shelter, food, baths, and free medical attendance to those women who might, through a variety of circumstances, find themselves homeless in the City, and must otherwise be compelled to walk the streets or sleep in overcrowded Police Stations. Mr. Beecher has volunteered his services. The musical part of the entertainment, previous to the lecture, will be under the direction of Mr. George W. Morgan, the organist.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has decided to hold its annual regatta on the 16th June.

Rev. Dr. Porteous will lecture at the Hanson Place M. E. Church, this evening, on "Bigotry and Sectarianism in Medicine, Art, and Theology."

Rev. Dr. Haight, of Trinity Parish, New-York, will preach this evening at St. Paul's Church, Eastern District, corner of Marcy avenue and Penn street, Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, the Secretary was directed to advertise for proposals for building sewers in Wall and Belvidere streets, between Bushwick avenue and Broadway.

The moonlight parade of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which was to have taken place in Williamsburg on the 2d of April, has been put off until the 23d of that month.

Frederick Seedorf, who keeps a saloon at No. 227 Broadway, E. D., was arrested yesterday, by United States Marshals, on a charge of failing to pay the special tax required by law. He was taken before Commissioner Winslow, and gave bail to appear for examination on the 6th inst.

A grand charity promenade concert, under the auspices of the Burns Association and the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment, will be given on the 13th April at the Fourth Street Armory. A detachment of 400 men from the Seventy-ninth New-York will give an exhibition drill in full Highland costume.

Coroner Jones was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of James H. Jordan, who died during Wednesday night, at No. 208 Dean street, from the effects of an overdose of morphine, taken to allay the pain resulting from a severe bronchial affection. Mr. Jordan, who was a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, leaves a wife and three children.

A rumor was afloat yesterday, to the effect that Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill, at present under numerous indictments for embezzling the city money, had attempted to escape from Raymond Street Jail, where he is at present confined. At the jail the keepers refused to make any statement about the matter, but Mr. Keddy, of counsel for Gill, pronounces the rumor without foundation.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of East Chester, of which Rev. W. S. Coffey is Rector, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday next.

In the township of Harrison a Union ticket for town officers has been made up, composed of Democrats and Republicans favorable to reform in the administration of town and county affairs, and Mr. Daniel Gray has been nominated by them for Supervisor.

Twelve gentlemen of New-York City have purchased from Mr. Charles Morgan sixty acres of his farm, situated in the township of East Chester, between Bronxville and Tuckahoe, for which they have paid $55,000. The land is well located, but is destitute of any improvements.

LONG ISLAND.

Donohue, the picture-peddler, arrested on the charge of murdering James Graham, the Little Neck shoe-maker, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At 9:30 A. M. yesterday, three men at work upon a scaffold repairing the residence of W. J. Mack, in Oyster Bay, received fatal injuries by the giving way of the structure, precipitating them to the ground.

The result of the Coroner's inquest over the body of Mrs. Betts, who died suddenly at College Point, Long Island, fully exonerates her husband from all blame in the matter of her death, the jury rendering a verdict to the effect that the woman came to her death by internal hemorrhage and metroperitonitis, a post-mortem examination in the presence of Dr. Charles Stranch having proved such to be the case.

The Republicans of the town of Flushing have nominated the following ticket, to be supported at the charter election to be held on April 7: Supervisor, Thomas S. Willets; Town Clerk, William A. Mitchell; Justice of the Peace, George H. Quarterman; Assessor, Jacob F. Weinans; Commissioner of Highways, Frederick R. Smart; Overseers of the Poor, Wm. H. Salts, Andrew Martens; Town Trustees, Wm. Panby, Edwin Powell, Albert Van Nostrand, Richard M. Bell, James Keefe; Constables, Fred. Schmidt, J. W. Smith, Albert Griffin, George Roe, Jacob Trucer; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Albert Lowerre; Game Constable, Charles Hance. In Long Island City there promises to be an unusually exciting contest. There will be four tickets, and perhaps five, in the field, which are, respectively, Republican, Democratic, Independent, Grangers, and Temperance ticket.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Brunswick Rubber Works have resumed operations, and given employment to 200 hands.

Small particles of gold have been found in the iron pyrites of the Blue Mountains, in Sussex and Warren Counties.

A woman named Sarah Farley, residing in Warren street, Newark, was severely burned Wednesday while attempting to light a fire with the aid of kerosene oil.

Cornelius Jackson, the colored boy who was run over by a wagon from which he fell, at the corner of Mulberry and Chestnut streets, Newark, Wednesday afternoon, died as he was being carried from the ambulance into St. Michael's Hospital.

On Wednesday evening a man named Thomas Smith, residing in Jersey City, while attempting to get on a train at the Market Street Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark, missed his hold, and the wheels of the rear car cut off the toes of his right foot.

The second trial of Alonzo E. Kimball for alleged complicity in the acts which led to the death of Ida W. Vail, in Jersey City, in October last, was continued in the Hudson County Sessions yesterday. The State closed, and the defense began taking testimony.

A man named Green a few days ago bought a quantity of lumber, valued at $700, on time from Messrs. Dodge & Meigs, and had it delivered upon a vacant lot in Jersey City. Messrs. Dodge & Meigs yesterday discovered that he was having it removed to an auction-room in New-York, and had a warrant issued for his arrest on a charge of swindling.

Joseph Smith, aged thirty-five, residing in New-York, one of the new men employed by the Erie Railroad at Long Dock, while unloading freight at the yard yesterday afternoon, was caught between two cars and seriously injured about the breast and head. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. Little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

John McMamara, employed by the Erie Railway, while unloading a coal train at Paterson yesterday afternoon, was instantly killed. It seems that McMamara, with several other men, was busy unloading coal, when the car, which stood upon the down grade, suddenly started, throwing him under the wheel, causing instant death. His head and arms were almost severed from his body.

Coroner Parslow has issued a warrant for the arrest of John Connors, who is charged with having beaten John Sherry so severely on St. Patrick's Day, in East Newark, that his recovery is deemed impossible. Connors was arrested, but a Police Justice in East Newark ordered his discharge on $200 bail. The Coroner will rearrest him and commit him to jail, to await the result of Sherry's injuries.

About 10:30 yesterday morning a carpenter named Aaron Chambers, who was employed on a new building now in course of erection on Nesbit street, Newark, fell from the third story to the cellar, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. He fell head downward, and in his descent struck and broke a one-inch plank into pieces. After recovering consciousness the man inquired in a bewildered way who it was that fell. He was removed to his residence in East Kinney street.

At a meeting of the creditors of St. John's Catholic Church, in Orange, and the committee having charge of the subscription for the payment of the debt, the committee reported that they had on hand $35,000 in cash, and could realize $28,000 by the sale of land and other valuable assets, making a total of $63,000, which was all they could be able to offer the creditors at present. As it is doubtful whether a forced sale of the property would realize any more, the creditors will hold a meeting to consider the advisability of accepting the above-named sum.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of Feb. 25 says: "A letter from a correspondent residing in Hamakua, Hawaii, states that the shocks referred to by us as having occurred at Hilo on the evening of the 12th, were felt in Hamakua. There were two shocks felt there, which were preceded by a very brilliant meteor, which passed over that island. The summit crater of Mokuaweoweo was very active last week, as also Kilauea, from both which craters smoke and brilliant light were seen. The summits of all the Hawaii mountains and also of Haleakala on Maui were completely covered with snow during the heavy storm of last week. It was a beautiful sight to see these four lofty mountains capped with snow."

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "The appearance of the cane fields along the coast was never more encouraging and cheering than at present. Both the plant and stubble have a remarkably healthy and vigorous appearance, and should no serious mishap occur, there is a prospect of a large crop of sugar this season. The very mild Winter has left the seed cane in a better condition than has been known since the war. It is to be hoped that our sugar planters will be consoled for the many misfortunes of the past season by a brilliant result of the present."

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 26.—Exchange excited; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 112@114 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 115@116 premium; 60 days, gold, 140@142 premium; short sight, 143@145 premium; on London, 163@165 premium; on Paris, 138@140 premium. Spanish Gold, 230. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ box of Sugar, $1 37½; ℔ hhd. of do., $5 12½@$5 75; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba to the United States, ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $6 25@$6 50.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—Printing Cloths firm at 5⅝c. for 64 squares, with some Cloths held ⅛c. higher. The market is stronger and active.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool—Mr. Dickinson, Mr. King, Mr. Merryweather, wife, and daughter, R. B. Callwell, G. M. Callwell, Mr. Almonte, wife, and child, C. O'Leary, J. O'Sullivan, H. W. Hirchlein, wife, and child, H. D. Wells, John B. Wood, Mrs. J. Craig, Rev. Farrell O'Reilly, R. R. Hawkins, wife, and child, Mr. Barton, John Casewell, M. Nicola Cunca, Mr. Davis, Mr. Fredericks, wife, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Hayzelden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Webster, John Gentle, Mr. Vail.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:53 | Sun sets....6:19 | Moon sets..3:45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:35 | Gov. Island.4:24 | Hell Gate..5:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, March 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ship John Mann, (Br.,) Brown, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Alexandra, (Br.,) Foxworthy, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, for orders, Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brigs Creole, (Br.,) Coleman, Queenstown, for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Helen G. Rich, Hows, Matanzas, Jno. Zittlosen & Co.; Amelia Emma, Carlow, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way; Eastern Star, Foster, Georgetown, (Demerara,) Trowbridge's Sons; Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Matanzas, M. Hunter & Co.; Candidezza Lauro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trieste, for orders, Jno. C. Seager.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool March 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 37 cabin and 192 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. March 14, lat. 51 06, lon. 13 41, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 50 52, lon. 16 22, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 50 47, lon. 17 15, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 50 35, lon. 19 08, passed a German steamer, bound E.; 17th, lat. 48 35, lon. 31 21, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 47 38, lon. 34 29, signaled a steamer, bound E., showing one blue light; 22d, lat. 41 23, lon. 59 09, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 23d, lat. 41 10, lon. 62 50, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.; 24th, lat. 40 55, lon. 65 45, passed a four-masted steamer, bound E.; 25th, lat. 40 34, lon. 69 32, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; same day, 110 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Rossignol, (Br.,) Bingay, Liverpool Feb. 9, via Sydney, C. B., 5 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Deodata, (Norw.,) Andersen, Swansea 59 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Schiller, (Ger.,) Wischusen, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Neptun, (Russ.,) Weyman, Hartlepool 71 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather to Bermuda, from thence 6 ds.

Bark San Luigi, (Ital.,) Trapani, Palermo 65 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and 14 ds. from Belize, Hon., with logwood to Wm. Jex.

Bark Deodata, (Norw.,) Andersen, Swansea 59 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Maddelina, (Ital.,) Massone, Waterford 47 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Samuel D. Carlton, (of Boston,) Tapley, Shanghai Nov. 19, with teas to master.

Bark Barone Uranyczany, (Aust.,) Cunicich, Hartlepool 62 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark S. J. Bogart, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogart, Bremen 44 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Brig C. A. Sparks, (of Philadelphia,) Bradley, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig D. S. Soule, (of Portland,) Soule, Las Tunis, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Excelsior, White, of and 8 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Brig Etta Whittemore, (of Machias,) Nickerson, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Estelle, (of Granville, N. S.,) Hill, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Volante, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) McDonald, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Schr. M. A. Folsom, (of Boston,) Wyman, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.

Schr. W. G. R. Morory, (of Calais,) Eaton, Barbadoes 25 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Huntress, (of Salcomb,) Gunn, Rio Janeiro 44 ds., with coffee to Gossler & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Tolar & Hart—vessel to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Bacon, Virginia.

Schr. Susanna, Caples, Rockland, with ice to J. H. Andrews.

Schr. De Mory Gray, Gray, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; barks Rayahild, for Carhus; Hero, for Antwerp; Mexican, for Liverpool; Fanny Lewis, for Cadiz; Aurelie, for Marseilles; brig Eastern Star, for Barbadoes; schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, for Havre.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Arr. steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, from do.; ships Agnese, from Antwerp; Ellen Goodspeed, from Savannah; barks Dido, from Liverpool; St. Joseph, from do.; Carpione, from Southampton; Grod Zagreb, from Limerick; Scio Georgio, from do.; Libero, from London; Leone, from Tralee, Ireland; Po, from London; Natal, from Palermo; Ruth, from Antwerp; brigs Scio Katarina, from Southampton; Industry, from Rio; Glen Albyn, from do.; schrs. Carrie Melvin, from St. George, Me.; A. P. Crammer, from Boston; C. C. Lane, from Bridgeport, Conn.; R. W. Huddell, from New-Haven; Katie G. Robinson, from Weymouth; W. F. Phelps, from New-York; Katie J. Hoyt, from New-Haven; J. Williams, from New-York; Howard Williams, from New-York; Mattie B. Rulon, from New-York; Sarah J. Fort, from New-York; Clara, from do.; Florence Shaw, from do.; Agnes Repplier, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; W. W. Brune, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; Aroma Mills, for do.; barks Maria, for Virginia; Corker, for Falmouth and orders; Mary Rice, for Rio; brig Salista, for St. Thomas; schrs. R. C. Thomas, for West Indies; Matilda Brooks, for Havana; C. S. Grove, for St. Jago; D. V. Streaker, for Charleston; H. A. Dewitt, for Rockland; Katie J. Hoyt, for New-Haven; J. T. Williams, for Hoboken; Omaha, for Savannah; J. O'Brien, for Philadelphia.

Sld. N. C. Kirkegaard, for Cork; S. W. Holbrook, for Cardenas; brig Alice M. Putnam, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Arr. barks S. E. Spring, from Buenos Ayres; August, from Smyrna; brigs [illegible], from Cardenas; [illegible] Haytien; [illegible] fuegos; [illegible] E. Nason, [illegible] Mary Baker, [illegible] rien; Colin C. Baker, [illegible].

Also arr. [illegible] D. T. Brown, [illegible] Ross, from [illegible].

Below bark [illegible].

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—Arr. bark [illegible] richt, from [illegible] Long Island.

Off the port, [illegible].

Sld. schr. [illegible].

HALIFAX, N. S., March 26.—The brigantine King Dove, of [illegible], with a cargo of [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—Cld. ship Victory, for Liverpool, [illegible] Charles H. Lawrence, for Boston.

Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Cromwell, from New-York; ship [illegible].

Sld. steam-ships [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The American Line steam-ship [illegible] passengers [illegible] 810 bales [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26.—Arr. schr. [illegible] Baltimore.

Cld. steam-ship [illegible] ville, for [illegible] Index, for [illegible] Annie Stevens, [illegible] Bucksport, Me.

Sld. steam-ship [illegible] Fish, for [illegible] Charleston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 26—9 A. M.—No arrivals. Sld. schrs. [illegible] Wind, W. S. W.; [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr. [illegible] Fall River, [illegible] sudden squall [illegible] topmast. [illegible] and brought to this City for repairs.

SPOKEN, &c.

By bark Samuel D. Carlton—Jan. 18, lat. 36 30 S., lon. 36 12 E., [illegible] Dundee, [illegible] ship Archer, [illegible] 2, lat. 10 12 N., [illegible] for Baltimore; [illegible] (Br.,) from [illegible] lat. 26 20, [illegible] from Liverpool; [illegible].

By schr. Huntress, [illegible] spoke ship [illegible] Eng., 59 days [illegible] Hotspur, from [illegible] March 18, lat. [illegible] from London [illegible].

By brig [illegible] spoke schr. [illegible].

By bark [illegible] spoke brig [illegible].

By bark [illegible] spoke bark [illegible] more, 48 days [illegible].

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 26.—Arr. steamer City of Merida, from New-York.

The schr. [illegible] spoken at sea [illegible] overboard.

The bark [illegible] York, has [illegible].

The schr. [illegible] rien, went [illegible] part of her [illegible] on the 23d inst.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 26.—Arr. from the United States, [illegible] Mary A. M[illegible], Helmrich, [illegible] Noah, Arcadia, [illegible] Helene, [illegible].

Arr. out [illegible] Othello, [illegible] Imperial, [illegible].

Arr. out [illegible] Asow, De Sande, [illegible] land.

The bark [illegible] that on the [illegible] of the ship [illegible].

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